THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1890.
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,100—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

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ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

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On FRIDAY—Free invitation night for the officers and men of the Royal Navy. When a One-mile Race will be competed for.

On SATURDAY 26th—2nd Grand Spectacular Carnival for Children. Prices of admission—Adults (General admission Re. 1. Front row chairs on sides (Reserved) Rs. 2. End seats Rs. 3. Children 8 annas. Skates free to all Children in fancy costume. Names of costumes should be registered and tickets secured without delay. Tickets now on Sale at the Rink Office.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "DOURO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of Lading for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

THE VACANCIES for HEAD and ASSISTANT SCHOOL MASTERS for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Hubli, have been FILLED.

G. W. LINDSLEY,
President, Hubli Municipality.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE APPOINTMENT of DOCKS SUPERINTENDENT has been filled up.

A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

16th April, 1890.

FOR RENT AT POONA.

A LARGE COMFORTABLE House in the Bund Gardens Road, well furnished, with a good garden. If taken for the whole season, use of drawing-room curtains, glass, china, and cooking utensils included.
For further particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BIBLE SOCIETY and of the TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY will be held in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder, at 5-30 THIS AFTERNOON.
The attendance of the Members and Friends of the above Societies is very earnestly requested.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 30 as earnest money will be received at noon, on Friday, the 25th April, 1890.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain, R. E.,
Ex. Engr., Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 16th April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for ANNUAL PETTY REPAIRS in the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest money will be received at noon on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1890.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS,
Captain, R. E.
Executive Engineer, Bo. Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 16th April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Works between Poona and Belgaum on the S. M Railway.
Goods Shed and Sidings at Sangli Road Station.
2,79,000 c ft. clean river shingle ballast for Poona Station Yard
AND
the construction of certain Staff Quarters, Poona, viz—
1 Block for 2 married Guards.
1 do. 6 single Guards.
1 do. 8 Brakesmen.
1 Running Bungalow.
Sealed Tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 15th of May, 1890.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any Tender.
All the information with regard to the above works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M., I.C.E.,
Resident Engineer, Poona Division.
Poona, 15th April, 1890.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!
It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, at 3 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1890, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the nomination made by the Board of Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal in place of Mr. Tribhowundas Varjiwundas, resigned.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
5. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. J. S. Burn as an Auditor in place of Mr. T. S. Baker.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, April 15, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th April, to 10th May, 1890, both days inclusive.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY, 24th April 1890, 5 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be duly submitted. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.
The Distribution of Prizes to the children of the Schools will take place after the Meeting, the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, in the Chair.

W. E. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 17th April, 1890.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay proposes to apply in fifteen days from this date for the sanction of Government to the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY with double track from the corner of Grant and Falkland Roads along Grant Road towards the East crossing Parel Road and continuing, as about near the Hancock Bridge.
Any person interested in this application should apply to the Municipal Commissioner at his Office, where plans of the proposed extension may be seen.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.

VACANT,—Five appointments as DISTRICT FOREMEN. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.
Also several places of Engine-drivers and Stokers. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70.
Applications should be made to the Commissioner at the Municipal Office, up to noon on MONDAY next. Applicants should attend in person with testimonials.

By Order,
W. PEARSON.
Assistant to Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 16th April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th April, 1890.

THE PLANTATION WORKS CIGAR FACTORY.
PROPRIETOR, W. YOUNG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LATE CAMPBELL & CO.'S FACTORY, DINDIGAL, S. INDIA.

I GUARANTEE to supply CIGARS of the Finest Manufacture from Borneo, Java, and Dindigal Tobacco. Price list and samples free on application to the Proprietor.

"Borneo Excelsior," Nos. 1, 2,
"Alberts," Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
"Star of India," Nos. 1, 2, &c.,
"Lady Manilla"
} Manufactured from highly flavoured Dindigal Tobacco.

3, MY SPECIAL BRAND

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will receive our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld.
BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES: —10 Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.
And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.
For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

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Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

SHARES FOR SALE.

A FEW CROWN BREWERY COMPANY'S SHARES to close an Estate. Also a few MURREE BREWERY COMPANY'S SHARES.
Apply to "Executor,"
Care of "CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE,"
Lahore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims on the Estate of the late CHARLES M. H. MERRIMAN, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant, Marine Battalion who died at Bombay, on the 2nd inst. should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. MERRIMAN
Colonel, R.E.
Colaba, 5th April, 1890.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, 1890, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for relection, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Luckmidass Walljee as a Director.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1890 and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
મુલજી જૈથાની કો.
i. e.,—MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

P. S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 26th April, 1890, both days inclusive.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these
HIGH-CLASS TEAS
FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND

	Re. a.
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2 per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14 ,,
† PEKOE	0 13 ,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12 ,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10 ,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8 ,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.
SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A 2½-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.
32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
Six months ..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorse Street, Whitefriars London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c, seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £983,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 64 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Honourable SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM C. I. E., Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, CHAIRMAN.
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MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, M.B. Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.
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SECRETARY to the BOARD—GEORGE OLIVER.

NOTE—The Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Seven Millions sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, PROFITS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Cummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labies thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay
SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WH

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 925
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	1,110
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	400	250	..	..	195
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	450	450	500	60	450
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	410
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	435
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	550
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	900	500	500	40	345
Sassoon	500	500	50	60	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,250
Do 6rd Issue	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	820
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Aadon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 13	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	75
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	93	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	455
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	175
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	810
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	420
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	480
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	730
Hinguanghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	15	480
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	860xd
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	235
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	140
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	695
Madras United	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,115
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAYS COMPANIES.

G I P. R. Gtd per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th April 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind a	SW, S, SW, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours a	201

a From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 2 p.m.
Bible and Tract and Book Society, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 5-30 p.m.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Harewood (s), from North Shields ; Kirklands (s), Zanzibar ; and Dowro (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—H. M. Troopship Euphrates, for England. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Kt. of St. John (s), and Linda (s), Marseilles ; and Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Falls of Inversnaid entered ; and the s.s. Clan Mac Gregor left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Akbar entered the dock on Tuesday ; and the s.s. Knight of St. John left it yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 12th April, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 49,938, in receipts.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary secretary acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 70 from Captain G. W. F. Brown, being the proceeds of a collection on board the s. s. Assam.

THE BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY.—We are requested to state that the annual meeting of the Bible and Tract and Book Societies is to be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Apollo Bander, at 5-30 this afternoon. All who take an interest in these Societies are invited to attend the meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL DEFAMATION CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, the case in which Krishna Bajee, an Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, charged Rahimtoola Gool Mahomed with defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. Richardson, the Third Presidency Magistrate. To meet the convenience of Mr. Anderson, who appears on behalf of the complainant, the case was adjourned till 3 o'clock on the 24th instant, Mr. D'Souza, pleader, who defends the accused, expressed his willingness to proceed with the case on that date.

THE BHUNDARA DEFAMATION CASE.—Yesterday morning Pestonji Framji Bhundara, upon whom a fine of Rs. 400 had been imposed on Tuesday afternoon for having been found guilty by Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Courts of having made use of defamatory statements against Nusservanjee Dorabjee Panday, appeared in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, and paid down the amount of his fine. He also made an application to his Worship for a copy of the notes that had been taken, as he intended making an appeal to the High Court. The Magistrate granted the application

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 p.m. this day :—

Overture.....Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck...Suppe.
Valse .....Kathleen Mavourneen.....D'Albert.
Fantasia .....Paul Jones .....Planquette.
Galop .....The Bayley.....C. Briggs.
Selection.....The Pirates of Penzance....A. Sullivan.
Lancers.....Trial by Jury..... .....D'Albert.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Tookaram Bhowannee, aged 25 years. Deceased was a stevedore's labourer, employed on board the s. s. Karagola, now lying in the Prince's Dock. On Tuesday last while the deceased was working on board that vessel, he was seriously injured by an iron shoot accidently falling upon him. He was at once removed to the Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The verdict was, "That the death of Tookaram Bhowannee was caused by fracture of the pelvis, the result of an accidental fall of a shoot from the gunwale of a ship.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 15th inst., Dr. Dorabji Hormasji in the chair. The following gentlemen were present :—Drs. D. B. Master, N. N. Katruck, C. B. Shroff, A. A. Hatiwalla, E. C. Tookina, S. D. Bharucha, H. M. Massina, and Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last regular monthly meeting and that of the extraordinary meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Abosalli Allibhoy Hatiwalla was elected a member of the Society. The secretary read notes of interesting cases, forwarded to him by Drs. Bhatwadekar and Tribhowandas Motichund Shaw.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT CAVEL.—A correspondent writes :—The dull monotony of the Cavel district was broken by a social gathering on Monday night. The premises were gaily decorated, the dancing-hall especially so. The ladies who performed the work deserve great praise for their exertions, and the organisers, Messrs. Andy and J. V. Fernandes, owe them a debt of gratitude. Mrs. K. Viegas kindly lent her house for the night. The young ladies from this household especially deserve great praise for their assistance. Dancing commenced at 9-30 p.m., and the gaiety was kept up till the small hours of yesterday morning. The music was supplied by Mr. C. S. Pinto, the director of the Portuguese Union Band.

THE BOMBAY RIFLE CUPS AND MEDALS.—The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, of March 22, has some illustrations of the recent Bombay Presidency Rifle meeting. Concerning them our contemporary writes :—The views, which we produce elsewhere, are from photographs by Mr. Walter Carter, of Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, jewellers, of Bombay, who supplied the bulk of the cups and medals, which were given by the Duke of Connaught and a number of distinguished officers and native Chiefs. In the illustration a general review of the European Camp is shown, with the ranges on the background, a team of European and Native soldiers firing, and likenesses of Major Parker Jervis, Durham Light Infantry, the honorary secretary of the meeting, and Major Guyon, Royal Fusiliers, the Camp Commandant."

DECK PASSENGERS AT VARIANCE.—As the s.s. Karagola lying alongside the east wharf in the Victoria Dock was about to proceed to Cutch Mandvie yesterday morning a number of Banias went on board travelling as deck passengers to the above port. Whilst Laljee Memonjee was spreading out his bed on the upper deck over the space allotted to him, Lakheria Dheria and three others went up to him and turned his bedding and baggage topsy-turvy, at the same time behaving in a boisterous manner on board the vessel. The complainant Laljee reported the matter to the police, and on their being placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, were ordered to-day a fine of Rs. 3. each. The accused on hearing their sentence informed his Worship that they were not guilty of the charges preferred against them by the complainant, but had, on the other hand, been assaulted by him. The Court thereupon advised them to summon Laljee.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba, respecting the death of Sowlaram Nagojee, aged 50 years. Deceased was a Macadum in the Scott Press at Colaba. About 4 p.m. on Tuesday a fire broke out in that Press amongst some loose cotton which was lying on the first floor in front of an open and which was in flames. The deceased was ordering the men to bring buckets of water. He was then standing near the burning cotton when his dhotur and bundee caught fire, when Balajee Cooshaba, a labourer in the Press, and others pulled off his burning clothes. He was extensively burnt, and had to be carried downstairs and afterwards taken home ; where he was attended to by a Portuguese Doctor. He died from the effects of the burns at 10 a. m. yesterday. The verdict was that the death of Sowlaram Nagojee was caused by burns, which he received by his clothes having accidentally caught fire, while assisting in extinguishing a fire in a Cotton Press.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector McCubbin brought up on remand and charged Abbas Abdoola, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing an assault against the person of Pandoo Dhondoo, on the evening of the 7th instant, at Parel, with a stick. Pandoo is a mill-hand and lived at Parel village. On the evening of the 7th instant, he was returning home, when he was met by accused and five or six others while passing by the Government House Gate at Parel. They surrounded him, and Abbas assaulted him severely with a stick. Pandoo reported the matter to the police, who referred him to this Court. On the following day when he was on his way to the Court, he was way-laid by Abbas, and again assaulted with a stick, on which occasion he was arrested by the police. The reason it appears for Abbas assaulting Pandoo was because the latter gave evidence in a case in which the former was charged with assaulting another person. Abbas Abdoola pleaded guilty to the charge, and in his defence stated that he was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he was doing at the time. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A SLEEPING SHOPKEEPER.—Moolchund Ocmajee, an old offender, and Kissonjee Bhowanjee, a medicant, were placed before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts, the first with having stolen three pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs.3-8, and the second with having disposed of the said property, knowing it to have been stolen. The complainant, Muggun Heemchund, stated that whilst he was asleep on the morning of the 14th inst., Moolchund came up to his shop and walked away with the said property selling one of the articles of apparel in the Chindi Bazaar to his companion, Kissonjee. The latter disposed of this to a tailor, where it was identified by the complainant, and from the information supplied by Kissonjee, the police were enabled to trace the original perpetrator of the theft. On being placed before his Worship by Inspector Dillon, Moolchund stated to the Court that as he saw the articles lying about, he naturally was of opinion that somebody had lost them, and he picked them up in order to take care of them. As the first accused was an old offender, having been convicted on three previous occasions, he was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. The second accused, Kissonjee, was discharged.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CRAWFORD MARKET MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, Cassum Ebrahim was charged with murder in causing the death of one Ebrahim Mohideen on the 26th February last. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Chitty defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Foreman.

Mr. Bapoo R. Telang.	Mr. W. F. Potts.
Mr. S. R. Bhandarker.	Mr. Najmudin Tyebjee.
Mr. W. Greaves.	Mr. W. A. Crisp.
Mr. J. B. Lee.	Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, after reading the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charge against the prisoner, said that the case before them was one of a most serious character. The question before the jury was to determine whether it was the prisoner who struck the blow that caused the death of the unfortunate man, Mohideen. The facts were of a remarkably simple nature, although the case was one of the most serious and of an aggravated form, as well as one of most deliberate action. It was rather a case in which the most deliberate intention was manifest on the part of the person who inflicted the injuries. The jury would have placed before them the character of the injuries, which, they would find, resulted in death in the short course of two hours. The stick with which the injuries were inflicted would also be produced, and they would see that it was a weapon which, in the ordinary course of nature, was sufficiently likely to cause such injuries and to cause death. A few days before the occurrence there was a police case in which the prisoner and two other men were implicated, being all Mahomedans. That case rose out of a previous quarrel, with reference to which the deceased Mohideen gave evidence, which proved to be unfavourable to the prisoner, who was fined two rupees. It roused a spirit of enmity in the prisoner towards the deceased. On the evening of the day on which this occurrence took place, between 8 and 9 p.m., a party consisting of four persons, Kurrimbhai, Fukroo, Abdul Kurrim, and a boy named Jaffer, were seated on a bench outside a liquor shop, situated on the Carnac Bridge Road, the road which runs past the Crawford Market. Besides these there were several other persons seated about. The man named Abdul Kurrim, could not be produced before the jury, as he was now away on a voyage, but others who were present and witnessed the occurrence would be called. Outside the shop, and on the road-side, were seated the deceased, his mother, and a lad who was selling dates. While they were so seated, the prisoner was alleged to have passed by and abused them in very foul terms. Some of the witnesses would say that the deceased said nothing ; but it was scarcely likely that the abuse of the nature used would have been allowed to pass unchallenged ; but whether it was so or not was now of little consequence. The prisoner was stated to have left and returned shortly afterwards, armed with a stick, similar to the one produced before the Court, with which he was alleged to have struck Mohideen on the head. Whether this assault was due to the previous quarrel was not quite clear. The deceased had on his head, at the time, a sort of turban, which, no doubt, broke the force of the blow somewhat, but he fell over insensible. The prisoner escaped to a room in Bengalpoora, in which he had previously resided. To this place he was followed by the man Kurrimbhoy and a policeman. While the prisoner was running away, he appeared to have fallen down, but picking himself up, he went into the room and fastened the door from inside. After a short interval, the policeman and Kurrimbhoy went up to the room, forced open the door, and found the window open. The stick produced in Court was lying on the floor along with a silk handkerchief, which was identified as belonging to the prisoner, showing that he had entered the room. Mohideen was removed to the Gokaldas Hospital, where he was properly treated, but about midnight passed into a state of coma, and died. Before his death, Inspector Butterfield, who was in charge of the case, had taken down his deposition, in which it was stated that the prisoner had struck him. What now remained was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether it was the prisoner who struck the blow, which resulted in the death of Mohideen ; and whether it was done on sudden provocation or done deliberately. It was for the jury to decide upon the evidence whether it was the grave charge of murder, or culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which, they considered, established against the prisoner.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. Chitty, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, urged the improbability of the blow having been struck by the prisoner, who was not at enmity with the deceased. It was more likely the result of accident, as the blow might have been intended for the man Fuckrco, who was sitting only a few feet away. But if the jury could be satisfied upon the evidence that the blow was struck by the prisoner, the learned counsel asked them to bring in a verdict of guilty under the lesser charge, as there could be no doubt whatever that, even if prisoner caused the injury, it could never have been his intention to have inflicted serious injury or to cause death.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said the matter really lay in a nutshell. It could not be denied that the deceased met his death on the night of the 26th Febuary last by fracture of the skull. There were several persons who witnessd the assault committed by the prisoner. It was a moonlight night. Considering that only a few days before there had been a police case between the prisoner and the deceased and the small amount of provocation which was required in this country to induce persons to strike out in this way, it was more than probable that the blow was struck by the prisoner. It was a moonlight night, all the people knew him. The locality was a very frequented part of the town ; and the prisoner was seen to strike the blow. If they acceptsd the evidence on that point as accurate, the jury would have no difficulty in coming to a decision. If the injury was caused deliberately, and was, as in the present instance sufficient, in the ordinary courses of nature, to cause death, then the prisoner would be guilty of murder. Even grave and sudden provocation, if it existed, would be no justification for such an act. Fortunately the Penal Code took a much broader view of human nature in this country, and, except in very grave cases, death was not the prescribed penalty ; and his lordship was of opinion that in the present case, there was an absence of that grave element which was necessary to capital punishment, and the prisoner would not be liable to any more than transportation for life if they brought him guilty even on the grave charge of murder. It was therefore for the jury to return such a verdict as the evidence, in their opinion, justified, either of murder, or culpable homicide or causing grievous hurt. The jury, after a consultation of half an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said : Cassam Ebrahim, you have been convicted upon very clear testimony of the offence of murder ; and the people of your community are at times only too apt to use the instrument with which you took the young man's life without any justifiable cause. The law allows me to pass a lesser sentence than the capital punishment of death ; and the circumstances of this case justify me in availing myself of this liberty. The sentence of the Court upon you is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Webster, Major, Ms, A P D, on duty, from Bangalore.

APRIL 13.

Parker, Lieut, Bo, 4th Bo. Rifles, on duty, from Neemuch.
Walter, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1-4 Bo. Rifles, on duty, from Neemuch.

APRIL 15.

Fletcher, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Meerut,
Langworthy, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Umballa.

APRIL 16.

Little, Lt-Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.
Scallon, Capt, Bo, 23rd Bo, L I, on leave, from Poona.
Windham, Lieut, Bo, 21st Bo. Infy, on duty, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

APRIL 16.

Hartigan, Lieut, Bo, to rejoin, to Poona.

APRIL 17.

Wylie, Lt-Col, Bengal, Political Dept, on furlough, to England.
Carruthers, Lt-Col, Bo, 16th Bo Infy, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 17th April, 1890.

1. THE following is a list of the successful candidates for proficiency certificates. Full marks 156 :—

	Marks.
Sergt. H. Holden	156
Sergt. A. Hawkins	155
2nd Lt. R. G. Snell	153
2nd Lt. H. R. H. Wilkinson	151
Corpl. E. Sands	151
2nd Lt. J. Kenny	150
Lieut. F. A. Rowland	143
Lc.-Corpl. S. Simpson	127
Sergt. J. Conway	126
Sergt. W. Finglas	117
Cr. Sergt. F. Power	193
Sergt. J. Tobin	99
Corpl. C. Gilbert	91

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Kennedy is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr W T Church is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Mr J Clark, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea District, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Captain H B Thornhill, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months and fifteen days.

The services of Mr G A Patten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr F Prideaux is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble W C Benett, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during the absence of Sir E C Buck, Kt, on furlough.

Mr C E Biddulph, Settlement Officer in Meywar, is granted furlough for eight months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Æneas Perkins, C B, R E, to command a District of the First Class, vice Lieut-Genl Sir C J S Gough, K C B, V C, who has vacated on promotion.

Hyderabad Contingent—Brigadier-General M Protheroe, CB, C S I, Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master Genl, Madras Army, to officiate as Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Brigadier-Genl R C Stewart, C B, on furlough.

Major A J Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hydrabad, vice Major R A Gilchrist, vacated.

Military Secretariat.—Lieutenant-Colonel P J Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 1st April 1890, vice Major E G Barrow, on special duty with the Anglo-Siamese Mission.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel J P Steel, R E, Chief Engineer, for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel H Wylie, C S I, General List, Infantry, Political Agent, for 344 days.

Major V Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, District Staff Officer, (m c) for six months.

Captain A D Enriquez, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m c) for one year.

Sub-Conductor J Russell, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Department, (m c) for 214 days.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Major A DeV Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days.

Captain Brevet Major H N McRae, Bengal Staff Corps, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Lieutenant A G Medley, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for 182 days.

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

Lieutenant P. W. D. Brockman, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year.

Lieutenant H. W. A. Marson, Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year.

Lieutenant-General Sir C J S Gough, V C, KCB, Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Bengal Staff Corps,—To be Lieutenant-Colonel-Major Hugh Dela Motte Hervey.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.

Jarlath French Mullen, M D, Eugene Cretin, M B, Andrew Duncan, M D, George Frederick Nicholson, M D, Samuel Ferguson Bigger, M B, George Scott Robertson, and George Michael Nixon, M B.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigade-Surgeon Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Noblett St. Leger Carter to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, C. I. E., retired.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Mr. Frank Whitney Foote to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mr. Edward Charles Graham to be Second Lieutenant, vice Martin, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Major James Nicholson Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, tarnsferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Robert Thomas to be Major, vice Stuart, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse—Lieutenant J Boxwell resigns his commission.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—Captain J B N Hennessey resigns his commission.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its origina colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of mos "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 16.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temper

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. OJWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazar, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10. Seats in onga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway barges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Cowarjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

FOR SALE.—(Owner going home.) HORSE and DOG-Cart in good condition. For particulars apply to E. H. STEWARD, Apollo Hotel.

BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. H. Warden's valuable furniture, glass and crockery ware, &c, at the Tents, Cooperage, near Band stand, to-day, at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED Meetings of the Corporation will be held here THIS DAY, the 17th instant, at 3 and 3-1/2 p.m.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, BYCULLA.—Wanted immediately a First Assistant MISTRESS, age from 28 to 35, European with certificate from English Training College. Apply sending copies of testimonials to Head Mistress.

TO LET, with immediate possession.—Two airy APARTMENTS (Top Flour) suitable for Europeans in a commodious Building, near P. HAMILTON, SCULPTOR, Clare Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 40 only. Apply on the premises.

WANTED MASTER-MARINER, to take charge of a small Steamer plying in the Red Sea. Must be young and active; teetotaller preferred. Apply with testimonials to B., care of this paper.

WANTED two TRAINED NURSES to attend a Mahomedan Gentleman suffering from harmless chronic insanity. Apply to Dr. SHAVUKSHA SORABJEE, Hyderabad Deccan, giving terms, age and testimonials. Musical attainments preferred.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY, a very desirable BUNGALOW on the Ridge; cool and commodious. Rent moderate. Apply to "E," care of this Paper.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO BE LET for Six Months, from 1st May next. Also the use of two horses and a carriage for the keeping. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern. Cheap. GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!—Orders for Ices or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and attention at the shortest notice, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day. MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE new Improved patent GIANT ARISTON with iron axles and brass wheels, with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 120. STEFFENAUER and CO., Fort, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Stud at. Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 14 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas postage free.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P.; VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

OPTICIAN WANTED—REQUIRED TWO OPTICIANS, well acquainted with the Suiting of Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Must have had experience and be of good address. Liberal Salary to really competent and active men. MARCKS & CO., LD., Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 3: Postage 4 Annas.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government tamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made by BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to, JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES. DENTAL SURGEON. HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD. (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D. L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON, Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London, CAN BE CONSULTED FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT, From 3 to 5 p.m. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

HUTCHINSON & CO., EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

WRIST WATCHES. Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel .....from Rs. 25
Silver ..... ,, Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver..... ,, Rs. 40
14ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 55
18ct. Gold ..... ,, Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch. Performance and Durability Guaranteed

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD. BOMBAY AND POONA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF COTTON AND WOOL CLEANING AND GINNING FACTORY AT LOWER COLABA, PASTA LANE, No. 2.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1890, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 2 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee Engineer, by virtue of a Mortgage Deed dated 3rd November, 1885, the whole going concern at Lower Colaba, in one lot, comprising all and singular the Steam Engine, Boiler, Mill Gear and Machinery, &c., and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises.

The whole going concern if not sold in one lot will be put up for sale piece-meal.

The property will be on view one week before the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 17th April, 1890.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 41, Medows Street, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, as follows :—

3 cases silk alpaca.
10 ,, satin brocade.
1 ,, gauze
1 ,, velvet
1 ,, 50 dozen roller skins.
1 ,, toy watches, 1 case pencils, 1 case Stevenson's multiplex copying ink, 1 case knife powder.

By order of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., and on account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba.

1 case 200 gross gilt guineas.

On account and at the risk of the underwriter—

R H 2215.—1 case picture frames, (79 sticks) damaged by sea water.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Bombay, 17th April, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

IN presence of the increasing ease in the London Money Market, Consols advanced yesterday ¼ per cent., say to 98¾. A further considerable rise took place in the price of Bar Silver, the fresh quotation of 45d. per oz. being ¼d. higher than Monday's, according to Reuter, and ⅜ by private advices. Eleven more lakhs of extra Wire transfers were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday (of which Calcutta took 7½ lakhs, and Bombay 2½), at 1s. 5⅜d. to 1s. 5 7-16d., these rates showing an advance of 1-32d. to 3-32d. on the extreme price obtained on the previous day. A further advance of ¼ per cent. took place in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities at £71½, while 4½ per cents. were ¾ per cent. higher at £73½. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. In Paris, French Rentes remained at 89. Exchange on London was again a shade lower, at frs. 25·16½.

There was no further change in Linseed; and quotations for Rapeseed come as before. Wheat was firm, and 1d. higher per cental is quoted for No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool, at 7s. 1d. *ex* quay; White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. 10d. per cental. Coffee in Mincing Lane was flat, and both Mid. Plantation and Medium Mysore were 1s. per cent. lower, at 100 and 101, respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday; Surats steady, the total Sales having again reached 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of spot Mid. American remained at 6 3-16d; but Arrivals were higher from 1-32d. in the nearer positions, to 1-16d. in the most distant, at 6 13-64d. to 6 9-32d. respectively. Fine Broach, with Fully Good clause, was again done at 5 11-16d., but for March-April shipment. The day's imports were 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firmer, but quotations of staple Goods and Yarn show no change.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were only 1,000 bales, and the price of Mid. Uplands in New York advanced ⅛ cent, say to 11⅞ cents; while July Futures were 8 points higher, at 11·74 cents. The Receipts at the Ports this season to date now compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1890	1889.	1888.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	1,000	8,000	6,000
Three days' do.	9,000	19,000	14,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,600,000	5,301,000	5,179,000

There has been a quieter feeling in our local Cotton Market to-day, and Oomra descriptions and Dharwar may be called Re. 1 per candy lower; but otherwise the feeling has been steady and prices are unchanged. Business has been on a considerably smaller scale, aggregating about 2,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Bengals, at Rs. 175-192½ per candy, the balance consisting of Mowa, at Rs. 221-2½; Dhollera, at Rs. 197; Wadwan, at Rs. 209-11; Dharwar, at Rs. 218; Khangaum at Rs. 200; and Cutchi, at Rs. 207 per candy.

WHEAT has again been largely taken for export in a firm market, but without any further advance in prices.

SEEDS.—A moderate business is again reported in this market on the basis of previous quotations, with a steady feeling prevailing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	17,715 bales.
Wheat	27,286 cwts.
Linseed	16,839 ,,
Rapeseed	18,047 ,,
Gingelly	5,230 ,,
Poppy Seed	4,395 ,,
Ground Nuts	5,616 ,,
Castor Seed	3,643 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull and again lower for April shipment. For immediate shipment to Liverpool the rate has fallen below 15s. per ton. To Antwerp, April shipment, the rate is now 18s. 9d.; to Dunkirk, 19s. to 20s; and to Havre 20s. per ton. The Rydal Hall (s) has been fixed for early May loading at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, responding to the further rise in Silver, has been strong and advancing all day, supported by a considerable business in Merchants Bills at 1s. 5 19-32d., 1s. 5⅝d., and 1s 5 21-32d. At the close, the nominal rate for three months' sight Credits was 1s. 5 11-16d., the Banks not caring to buy, pending the allotment of Councils, the result of which is this week anxiously looked for. Forward Bank Telegraphic is quoted for May transfer at 1s. 5⅝d., for June at 1s. 5 11-32d., for July at 1s. 5 9-32d., and for August-December at 1s. 5 7-32d. The following are our closing ready rates :—

Bank Bills on demand	....1s. 5 15-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 5 7-16d. to 9-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	.1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	...1s. 5 11-32d.	,, (nl)
Francs ,,	...1·85½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained steady at yesterday's final quotation of 99 11-16 for Fours for cash, though for the next account the rate advanced to 100 3-16d.; but in the after part the day the cash price also moved up, closing at 99 13-16d. For 4½ per cents. 100⅜ is still nominally quoted.

SHARES have been quiet, with little doing on any line; but the few changes which we make in rates or Cotton Mill shares are generally in favour of buyers. New Great Eastern have declined Rs. 15; Hindustan and Queen, Rs. 10; Lukmidas, Rs. 7½; and Manockji Petit, Rs. 5, at our quotations. Jamshed are Rs. 5 higher. Fort Press shares have declined Rs. 25. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 925 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8¼ ,,	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	71½
4½ per cent. ,,	73⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	45d. per oz.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 15.

10 p.m. ... 79·4

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	84·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 17th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	5	42	2	47
Teheran	16	1	35	...	36
Suez	16	12	40	...	59

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th April 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	54	...	5
,, Kurrachee	...	21	...	2
,, Madras	1	55	...	3

Difference in longitude allowed for.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SOLOMON—FENTIMAN—April 9, at the Wesleyan Church, Benares, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev W Dyson Frater, the Rev E C Solomon, of Lucknow, to Helen Thomasine, second daughter of the Rev A Fentiman, General Superintendent, Wesleyan Church, N-W P.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1890.

THE high-minded critic of the late Governor who—after the fashion of a mischievous urchin throwing stones at people well out of reach—has sent two missiles after Lord Reay while he is on the way between Bombay and Aden, may well be left to get what pleasure he can out of that congenial amusement. But one of these kindly efforts gives an opportunity of looking back upon one of the chapters of Lord Reay's political work which should not be forgotten, as it shows what a Governor determined to deal fairly with the Native States around him may do in the way of preventing harshness and in improving the relations between the British authorities and the tributary Chiefs. It is alleged as an offence against Lord Reay that he permitted the Chiefs and Princes of Kathiawar to declare to him in their farewell address that his relations in the capacity of the representative of the Queen-Empress with them and their States had been characterised by a statesmanlike grasp of every question that formed the subject of consideration between the Government and the Chiefs. It is pretended that this passage in the Chiefs' address should have been deleted, on account of the relations which have by treaty and political engagement been established between the Kathiawar States and the Paramount Power. Why, it is asked, were the Chiefs permitted to recognize the statesmanlike way in which the retiring Governor had dealt with the various questions which had arisen out of these engagements? But why not? They were not civil subordinates bidding farewell to a retiring Collector or to a Commissioner going home at the end of his career. There are rules which, for good reason, prohibits compliments of that kind. For presumably equally good reason there are no rules which preclude an assembly of Chiefs from testifying to the cordial relations which the tact and sympathy and policy of the Queen's representative have established with those of her feudatories and tributaries who have been placed under his political oversight.

Neither this point, however, nor the spirit in which it has been brought forward, need be further discussed here. All that we desire to do is to show that in at least three instances that "statesmanlike grasp" which it has been deemed a high crime and misdemeanour to credit Lord Reay with has been employed to good purpose in Kathiawar, and has strengthened the belief of the Chiefs in the desire of the British Government to deal fairly with them. At the beginning of the late administration, an order was issued to the effect that if Chiefs or Dewans came to the seat of Government to interview members of Government on business or official matters, they would not be received or treated according to their rank, and that all honours would be withheld. The object of this order was obviously to increase the influence of the Political Agent in Kathiawar, making him virtually to a large degree the last court of personal appeal. It is no wonder that it was looked on with misgivings by the Chiefs, who, if it had been allowed to stand, would have had their opportunities of direct access to the Government seriously curtailed. The inconvenience of the restriction which was thus sought to be imposed upon the Chiefs was pointed out to the Government of Bombay, and before many weeks had passed by, an order was issued cancelling in its entirety a notification which ought never to have been issued. If the Kathiawar Chiefs had this incident in their minds when they acknowledged the "statesmanlike grasp" which had characterized Lord Reay's relations with them we are not surprised at the phrase that they chose. The late Governor had at all events the wisdom to see that our political influence over the Native States is not increased by raising new barriers between the Chiefs and the Paramount Power. Later on a notification was issued that Chiefs leaving their States for purposes of travel would henceforth have to place their States for the time being under the supervision of British political officers. Here, again, there was reason to suspect grave departmental indiscretion. Government, as a rule, and within the limits of administrative convenience, have encouraged the Chiefs to travel in India, and they have put no obstacles in the way of many of them going to Europe. An intelligent Chief is the better for the opportunity of seeing that there is a larger world than that which exists in the confines of his State or Province. But the price of a tour would be made too dear if every time he went on a journey his authority fell into abeyance and strange hands took up the reins of his administration. The Chiefs so read the notification, and so reading it they approached the Government of Bombay with a representation of the disadvantages under which it would place them if it were adhered to. The terms of the original notification are not within reach, and we are not able to say how far the interpretation which Government put upon it was in accordance with its obvious directions. It is enough to know that when Government were approached an assurance was given that the order was applicable to a special case, and that there was no intention to give general force to it. Here, again, Lord Reay had the political wisdom to see that nothing was to be gained to the Paramount Power by the application of a harassing order which the Chiefs looked upon as humiliating to themselves and their office. Here, again, lively satisfaction was expressed in the province at the spirit in which Government had intervened, and fresh warrant was given for the tribute which the Kathiawar Chiefs paid to Lord Reay last week, when they referred to the hearty good-will and sincere sympathy towards them and their inherent rights and privileges which had resulted in building up a strong bond of amity.

The last instance is one to which we more than once called attention a year or so back. At that time a notification was issued which was understood to prohibit the Chiefs making joint representations to Government. In criticising this order we pointed out that it was inconsistent with the already existing state of things, inasmuch as it was the practice of the Political Agent in Kathiawar frequently to confer with the Dewans and Kharbaris of the various States collectively upon matters of common interest, and that joint representation to Government on questions of that character was only a convenient corollary to the practice. Many of the matters which form the subject of arrangement between Government and the States are of common interest, such for instance as salt, police, opium, railways, and the administration of the Chiefs' contributions for provincial public works. The practical inconvenience of prohibiting collective representations in regard to matters so obviously of collective interest would have been felt before the order had been in operation for a month. Happily, however, the Chiefs succeeded in satisfying the Government of the reasonableness of their representations against the notification, and an assurance was given that the Chiefs would only be precluded from making the grievances of an individual Chief the subject of a representation in common, and that they would be free, as before, to address the Government jointly on all matters of joint concern. Thus three misunderstandings which might have caused much heartburning and dissatisfaction if they had not been removed disappeared under the solvent influence of Lord Reay's sympathetic and tactful manner of conducting the political business of the administration. There is no warrant for treating this as an undue concession to the pretensions of the Chiefs. We have been reminded that the Bombay Government has the most absolute power over the province, and that it has had occasion to exercise this power in cases of exceptional maladministration. It would have been fair to point out that the late *regime*, conciliatory though it was in its relations with the Chiefs who were careful of the rights and well-being of their subjects, showed no mercy to those who did amiss. The experience of the Rana of Porebunder is a case in point, and should suffice, if the demonstration were needed, to show that it was through no failure to apply severity where it was necessary that the late Governor won the esteem of the Chiefs, the expression of which has made some amongst us so strangely unhappy. But it is a cardinal principle of the school of criticism that has grown up around the late administration that the one thing that is not to be pardoned in a Governor is the power to instil large populations with confidence in the administration and to persuade the Chiefs of the Native States that their rights and dignity are safe in the hand of the Paramount Power. After all, however, the whole question is one of taste and choice. It may to some loyal citizens seem the right thing to present the representative of the Queen-Empress with an address. To others it may seem that the foundation of the Empire may best be strengthened by an assiduous throwing of stones at a retiring Governor when he is well out of the harbour. We must all choose our own way of fulfilling our public duty. And, thank goodness, there will be neither stone throwing nor address presenting for another five years, and there is a chance that in the interval some of our neighbours may learn to mend their manners.

THE forgeries on the Bank of Bengal perpetrated by Hajee Adum Latiff were the most audacious perhaps that have ever come before a Bombay Criminal Court. Hajee Adum is the son of a very wealthy native merchant, and he himself is a man of capacity and enterprise, who for some years carried on the extensive business of his father's firm. He had a turn for hazardous speculation, and shrank from no transactions, however large. One of his most recent ventures was to order out from England a large steamer for the Eastern trade. It would appear that some two or three years ago the firm got itself into difficulties. It was financed by the Bank of Bengal. Mr. Slater on his return from leave in 1889 found that the firm owed the Bank a very large sum of money for bills on Calcutta, which were, however, always endorsed by divers persons of wealth and commercial position. Amongst others was a wealthy Memon who had admittedly endorsed some genuine bills. The amount for which his name was pledged attracted Mr. Slater's attention. Hajee Adum stated that he had himself signed the bills under a power of attorney from Hajee Jakaria, which was in Messrs. Burder and Bayley's office. Jakaria, he said, was in part covered by title-deeds, and for the rest—he was his friend. "Should I ask him to cut his throat, he would cut it for me." The verification of the power of attorney being asked for, a clerk in the firm's office was dressed up as a Memon and taken to Mr. Burder to personate Jakaria and declare that the signature to the power of attorney was his. Mr. Burder subsequently saw the same man elsewhere under another name, and his suspicions were confirmed that a fraud had been perpetrated. A similar personation had been effected in another case, a mill employé on Rs. 15 a month being dressed up with an embroidered turban, coat, and boots, and taken to the Bank, where he represented himself to be a wealthy merchant named Jan Mahomed Sutar. In the belief that the endorsements were genuine the Bank cashed bills on Calcutta to the amount of thirteen lakhs. There were a number of charges, but under the Penal Code only three could be submitted to the jury. Two of these were for forgeries of bills of Rs. 50,000 and one for Rs. 15,000. Hajee Jakaria and Jan Mahomed proved that the bills had not been endorsed by them or with their authority. A power of attorney, purporting to be Jakaria's, was deposited at Messrs. Burder and Bayley's office, but Jakaria had not signed the renewal of it, or authorized the prisoner to sign under it. The jury had no difficulty in pronouncing the accused guilty, and Mr. Justice Bayley sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for ten years. The frauds were, as the learned judge stated in passing sentence, gross and scandalous, and it may be hoped that the heavy sentence passed will act as a deterrent. It is certainly startling to find that frauds so reckless and on so large a scale should be effected by the representative of a firm of good position and of such resources that on their discovery the Bank is able to recoup itself by seizing upon a mill, a large sea-going steamer, and other assets of great value. Reckless speculation and a total absence of moral scruple and ordinary business prudence have brought a wealthy firm and a very capable man to lamentable ruin.

THE following is the latest list of officers of the European Civil Service in India who have been selected to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the claim of that service :—For the Civil Engineers, Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Consulting Engineer for State Railways; Mr. Claude Vincent, Under-Secretary, P. W. D. For the rest of the Public Works Department and for the services generally, Mr. G. H. D. Walker, Under-Secretary, P. W. D. For the Telegraphs, Mr. Pitman, C.I.E., Bombay, and Mr. T. C. Hill, Burma. For the Education Department, Sir Alfred Croft, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. For the Meteorological and Education services, Mr. John Eliot, Reporter to the Government of India. For the Police, Mr. J. Lambert, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta; Mr. Turton Smith and Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, District Superintendent. For the executive, Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Deputy Conservator, Burma. For Opium, F. Tytler, Sub-deputy Agent. There are, besides at least fourteen officials at home, or going home, who will give evidence, including Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests; and Mr. G. J. Hynes, Postmaster General of Burma. It is felt in some quarters that a mistake has been made in not selecting an officer to represent the claims of the Salt and Customs Department.

IN another column we give the full text of the letter which Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., has addressed to us with other Indian journals.

THE Standing Committee, at a meeting held in the Municipal offices yesterday afternoon, discussed the advisability of visiting the Pawai Water Works to view the progress of the works, and it was agreed to meet next Wednesday at two o'clock, instead of three, and after transacting their business to proceed to Pawai.

MESSRS. C. E. FOX, M. H. Starling, and Vernon Bayley are the examiners at the examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court, which commenced yesterday and will be continued until Saturday next. The following eight candidates presented themselves for examination :—Mr. Cassinath Janardhun Mantri, articled clerk to Mr. Janardhun Gopal; Mr Ardasir Framjee Oonwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Conroy and Brown; Messrs. Ochavram Nanabhai, Merwanjee Kaikhosru Alpaiwalla, and Perozshah Nusserwanjee Pleader, articled clerks to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; Mr. Furdoonjee Manekjee Kanga, articled clerk to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga; Mr. Kisonlal Ruttonlal Duftari, articled clerk to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson; and Mr. Goolabchund Motichund Damania, articled clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Heming.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Cassum Ebrahim, a Bombay Mahomedan of an unprepossessing appearance, was charged before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, with murder, in having, on the night of the 26th February last, caused the death of one Ebrahim Mohideen. Between 8 and 9 p. m. that day, the deceased and his mother were sitting by the road side on the Carnac Bridge Road, near the Crawford Market, when the prisoner, who happened to pass by, abused them in foul terms. Soon afterwards he returned with a heavy club and struck the deceased, as he was sitting down, a violent blow on the head, causing fracture of the skull, from the effects of which the man died in two hours at the Gokuldas Hospital. It appeared that a few days previously, the prisoner was convicted and fined two rupees upon evidence given against him by the deceased; and this circumstance appeared to be the cause of enmity on the part of the prisoner towards the deceased. It was a moonlight night when the offence was committed in a crowded thoroughfare, in the sight of several persons, who gave evidence for the prosecution. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder; and he was sentenced to transportation for life.

THE results of the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University have been published. Out of 906 candidates at the examination, 413 proved successful. This corresponds to a pass percentage of 45·58 per cent. as against 37·8 per cent. in 1889, and 23·4 per cent. in 1888. Fifty-two candidates passed in the first, 188 in the second, and 173 in the third division.

A SUIT wherein Mr. Henry Derry, railway contractor, claims from the Secretary of State upwards of eight lakhs of rupees for breach of contract in connection with the construction of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, is being heard in the High Court by Mr. Justice Shephard. The case opened on Friday, and will probably last a fortnight. Mr. Eardley Norton and Mr. K. Brown appear for the plaintiff. The Advocate-General and Mr. Grant are retained for the defendant. The parties rely on 3,700 documents.

INFLUENZA is spreading in the mofussil districts of the N.-W. Provinces, according to the *Pioneer*, and the epidemic theatens to interfere rather seriously with an important branch of State business. At this season of the year the cultivators of opium flock to the weighment-places in great numbers, and any delay in taking delivery of the drug from them, causes a serious block. At head-quarters at Ghazipur half the factory staff, both European and native, have been incapacitated by influenza; while at Azimgarh, Basty and Lucknow (Unao) weighments had to be temporarily stopped owing to the illness of the officers in charge. Mr. Rivett Carnac has taken the necessary measures to relieve all who are unable to carry on their duties, but should the epidemic spread to other weighment centres there will be some difficulty in carrying the work through. The cultivators themselves are said to have been attacked by influenza in several districts.

INFLUENZA may be said to be in a state of complete equipoise in Calcutta at the present moment, writes a local paper. It is not increasing, but it has not yet begun to diminish. On Saturday out of a total force of 2,500 Native Constables of the Calcutta Police, there were 250 sufferers. Of the Native River Police, 250 in number, there were thirty on the sick list. Out of a total of sixty European constables belonging to the Reserve Force there are six pronounced cases, but only one man is off duty. At the Central Post Office, Calcutta, forty-three postmen are employed, and of these only three or four are absent; while of the 183 postmen attached to the Sub-Post offices about fifty are invalided. Sixty others are said to be suffering slightly. Sixty out of a hundred clerks at the Central Office are laid up. The admission at the hospital show that the severity of the disease is hardly, if at all, abated.

VIRGINIA GOMES, who stood charged with branding her daughter-in-law with a heated ladle, has been sentenced by

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURS FOR LADY HARRIS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Lady Harris has been gazetted to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

THE UNCOVENANTED INQUIRY.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Government has promised Mr. H. S. King, M.P. that Anglo-Indian Members of Parliament desired by the Uncovenanted Service to give evidence, shall be examined, and that two such members shall be appointed to the Committee.

A FAIR NIHILIST IN PRISON.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that a young and beautiful Russian girl has been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of attempting by bribery to obtain a copy of the new Army Mobilisation Scheme.

OBITUARY.

The death is reported of Dr. Mackay of the Uganda Mission.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANDOWNERS' CONVENTION.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Landowners' Convention at Waterford have generally approved the Land Purchase Bill, but are in favor of expunging the limit of twenty years' purchase.

Other changes, but of minor character, were also proposed.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

In connection with the Labour Question a movement is afoot to make May 1 a holiday for holding a demonstration in favour of a working day of eight hours, which is becoming general in Europe and America.

The demonstration would be held in England on the first Sunday in May.

RUSSIAN STEAMER SERVICE.

MERV, APRIL 15.

The Russians have organised a steamer service in the river Murghab.

THE DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

Colonel Gatacre has returned from Burmah to take up his appointment of Deputy Quartermaster General.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FORT AIJAL.

Fort Aijal, in the northern Lushai country, is to be garrisoned by 200 frontier police, supported by a reserve of a hundred men at Changsil, which is in heliographic communication with Aijal.

A PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, APRIL 16.

A very large and representative meeting of Akola district was held here yesterday, Mr. Sorabjee, agent to Messrs. Bruell, presided. A petition to Parliament supporting Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill, was adopted, and Lord Cross's Bill was disapproved.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

BRINDISI, APRIL 15.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s. s. Imperator, from Bombay, 1st instant, reached here this afternoon.

AN attempted attack on Moyn village, in the Bhamo district, by dacoits last Friday, was resisted by the villagers themselves, who killed two leaders.

ALL the records and papers of the Kyoukse Police Battalion office were burnt on Friday while being conveyed by rail in an open wagon to Yemethen.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that it has been decided to introduce a new system with reference to the arming of the police forces with firearms. Instead of having so large a number of the police equipped with rifles of various calibre as is now the case, a smaller body of men will be armed with Sniders specially converted into smoothbores. These weapons will be adapted for carrying heavy charges of buck-shot, and they will also be capable of throwing a bullet accurately at a short range.

IT is stated that a strong English syndicate has been formed to break the Victoria monopoly by shipping horses in large numbers from Queensland. Fifty thousand acres of land are to be acquired within fifty miles of Brisbane, and extensive paddocks will be formed about the town of Ipswich. The new syndicate contemplate shipping 5,000 horses to India annually in lots of 500 each, special precautions being taken to send only sound animals. As breeding is carried on extensively on the Darjiling plains, there should be a great opening for a company which has sufficient capital to carry on its operations for a few years until a footing has been obtained in the Indian market. The first batch of horses is to be shipped from Brisbane in September.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that in all some 70,000 of the new magazine rifles will be imported from home this year, and these will all be served out to the British infantry. The ammunition for the new weapon will also be brought out to commence with, but Major Stone, the Superintendent of the Dum Dum Factory, who went home last month, will make all arrangements with the authorities for importing the necessary machinery to enable the manufacture to be carried on in India. A pattern of the proposed new magazine carbine for cavalry and artillery is now under consideration at home, and will probably be adopted.

COLONEL SLADE, Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, observes that, some technical differences apart, every European power is now rapidly arming with the same type of rifle, having practically the same range and rapidity of fire. As the new rifle is sighted up to 3,500 yards, with smokeless powder, he assumes that in the future fire will, under certain circumstances, be opened at much greater ranges than has hitherto been customary. In the recently issued "Infantry Drill," rifle fire from 1,700 to 1,800 yards is classed as unaimed, and useful field artillery fire is limited to 3,000 yards. Recent experiments with the new field-gun and new rifle, however, foreshadow aimed and effective fire at distances very much in excess of these. As far back as September 1888, detachments of nine men from the 1st Devon, 1st Suffolk, 1st Sussex, and 1st batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps, made, it is stated, excellent practice at 2,400 yards, and fair at 2,800 yards, although the rifle was strange to them, and they had no previous experience of such firing. As regards modern field artillery, Col. Slade tells us that good practice is now made up to 5,000 yards, and even beyond.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal offices. Sir Henry Morland presided, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, Major Selby, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dosabhoy Framjee, M. N. Banaji, F. M. Dhuramsi, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, and M. B Bharbhaya.

THE FIRE AT ARTHUR BUNDER.

A return of recent fires having been submitted

Mr. M. N. Banaji said it was very extraordinary that so very many fires had occurred at Colaba recently, and asked if anything had been done for the purpose of locating a steamer at Colaba.

The Municipal Commissioner explained it was just as desirable to have a manual engine at Colaba, for it took as long to get up steam to throw the water upon a fire as it would take for the steamer to come from the Fort.

Mr. Barrow read a report by Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, as follows,—"The official report of the telephone operator is that the alarm was given by a Colaba Police Constable at 10-3 p.m., ... I was on duty at Malabar Hill Reservoir up to 9-30, and when I left no appearance of fire had attracted attention and no alarm had been received. The Fort engine passed the Esplanade Hotel just after I had gained my room at about 10-15. I immediately followed, and on my arrival at 10-30 I found the engine ready for work, and there was a copious supply of water, then available, and this supply never failed for a single moment. The water-supply had been on until 7-30 p.m., and the mains would be filled, so that high pressure was immediately available. About ten minutes were occupied in running out the long length of house required, which was about 900 feet. Meanwhile Pydhoni, Gowalia Tank, and Byculla engines arrived. The two former took up positions on hydrants on the 12-inch main, and the Pydhowni engine was quickly at work. The Gowalia engine was later on account of the difficult line for laying out the hose over the bales of cotton. The Byculla engine took up its station at the eastern end of Grant's Buildings on the Bunder wall, and drew sea water from the basin. This was the last engine, and it was in position at 10-45. As soon as I saw Superintendent McDermott, we arranged that the efforts to be made should be for the saving of the adjoining buildings; for, by 10-30 the upper floor of the mill was fully ablaze, the roof was falling in, and the fire extending to the lower floor, so that nothing of it could be saved. The fire did not spread beyond the building in which it originated. Great assistance was rendered by many willing hands, and a large crowd which gathered was kept in excellent order, and the roadways kept clear for the operation of the European police officers and the fire-brigade staff by a detachment of the Royal Navy under command of Captain Montgomery, H. M. S. Boadicea.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was most satisfatcory, considering the difficulties there were at present with regard to water-supply, that the supply was so copious at Colaba.

Mr. Banaji was very glad to hear it, for reports had got abroad to the contrary, and he thought it advisable to make this report public.

The report was recorded, and there being no other business of importance, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES, 1890.

SECOND DAY.

ALTHOUGH it is to be regretted that the fields were not larger, the second day of this meeting was a somewhat eventful one, as it gave birth to at least two surprises. Old Boots, who had previously succeeded in scoring a success every time he came before the public, had to lower his colors to Asteroid; and in the Arab Handicap, Mr. Grant's stable astonished every one—their owner probably most of all. Notwithstanding the paucity of entries, good sport was shown, and, thanks to Mr. Remington's talents as a starter, no owner or jockey could consider himself aggrieved while the last race was run in broad daylight. The attendance was not large, notwithstanding the presence of Messrs. Archer and Co., a totalisator, and a military band.

1ST RACE.—4-20 p.m.—Handicap for all Horses (open). Rs. 199. ¾ mile.

Dr Bull's g aus g Corinthian, 11st 12lbs, Mr England 1
Messrs. Lee and Munroe's g w g Master Jack, 11st, Mr Munro 2
Aga Coochick Sha's b aus m Maude, 10st 9lbs, Native 3

The race was between Master Jack and Corinthian. They kept together to the distance, after which Mr. England took care to get sufficiently in front to satisfy the judges. Master Jack carried 5 lb. more than he was obliged to.

Betting.—3 to 1 on Corinthian, 2 to 1 against Master Jack, 6 to 1 against Maude.

2ND RACE.—4-40 p.m.—Selling Race for Arabs (open). Rs. 199. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 800, to carry 11st., 4lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 50 above or under that price. The winner only to be claimed. 1 mile.

Aga Junghee Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st 8lbs, Owner 1
Mr Grant's b a h Landsdowne, 8st 2lbs, Luchman... 2
Agas Z and C Shah's b a h Victor, 8st 2lbs, Ragoo .. 3

Himalaya took the lead from the start, and Lansdowne followed him at about a length and a half's interval for the last three-quarters of a mile.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Himalaya, 3 to 2 against Lansdowne, 5 to 1 against Victor.

3RD RACE.—5 p.m.—Pony Handicap (open). Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. 5 furlongs.

Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid, 10st 4lbs, Mr England ... 1
Mr Graham's ch a p Old Boots, 10st 12lbs, Owner ... 2
Mr Weber's ch a p Paleface, 9st 12lbs, Mr Nicholson 3

A capital race between Asteroid and the hitherto unbeaten Old Boots. The latter started with the lead, but Asteroid caught him before the distance was reached, and after an exceedingly well-ridden race, won by about a length.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Old Boots, 2 to 1 against Asteroid, 12 to 1 against Paleface.

4TH RACE.—5-20 p.m.—Handicap for Arabs (open). Rs. 199. 1 mile.

Mr Grant's ch a c Planet, 8st 8lbs, Sayed..... 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag, 9st, Ebrahim 2
Mr Grant's b a g Starlight, 8st 3lbs, Luchman 3
Mr Sulliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 9st 12lbs, Mr England..... 0
Mr S A W's c a h Kingfisher, 9st 3lbs, Breuty 0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Damascus, 8st 10lbs, Oomer 0

Planet went away with the lead and kept it to the end. The race soon resolved itself into a contest between him, Turkish Flag and Starlight, the others being left a long way behind. Luchman on Starlight struggled hard to catch up his stable companion, but it could not be done.

Betting.—5 to 1 against Planet, 3 to 2 against Turkish Flag and Starlight, 3 to 1 Grand Duke, 4 to 1 Kingfisher, 5 to 1 Damascus.

5TH RACE—5-40 p.m.—The Bedouin Stakes (open). Rs. 199. For maiden ponies 13-2 and under, landed after 1st September 1889. Weight for age and inches. ½ mile.

Mr Abdool Kurreem Minee's g a p Sir William, 8st 3lbs, Wool 1
H H Aga Khan's g a p Soheil, 8st 7lbs, Oomer 2
Mr Graham's g a p Albert, 8st 13lbs, Luchman 3
Mr Hasson Budder's b a p Beauty, 9st, Mahomed ... 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a p Masson, 8st 10lbs, Ebrahim 0
Mr Esau bin Curtas's b a p Sandoe, 8st 11b, Moorjan 0
Mr S A W's b a p Sweetlip, 7st 13lbs, C B Mahomed 0

Sandoe was the first to take the lead, but he had very soon shot his bolt; and Sir William came to the front and kept his position to the finish, winning by about three lengths.

Betting.—Sir William 3 to 1, Soleil and Albert 4 to 1, Beauty 8 to 1, Masson 5 to 4, Sweetlip 8 to 1.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Robarts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore.

THE following appointments have been made:—10th Bengal Lancers: Captain E. J. F. Wood, Squadron Commander, moves up in grade succession, vice Cooke retired. Captain F. A. Blyth, Squadron Commander, moves up in grade succession, vice Wood. Captain R. C. Onslow, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Blyth, but to remain seconded. Captain H. H. F. Fagan, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, sub *pro tem* vice Onslow Major C. Taylor, East Surrey Regiment, has been permitted to retire.

THE "UNCOVENANTED" SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appointment of a select committee of the House of Commons to consider the grievances of the Public Services renders it necessary for us who are members of the services to consider what steps we ought to take to represent our claims. Officers are being deputed to appear before the committee and state the case for those whom they generally represent; but this is not sufficient. The grievances of different departments and even of individuals in the same department differ widely in their nature, and the claims to have them redressed rest on altogether different grounds, some being much stronger than others. I wish, therefore, through the valuable assistance of your columns to call attention to the importance of individual officers submitting their own special cases for the consideration of the committee in addition to supporting the general action of their own departments. Particularly is this necessary with those whose claims are strongest.

It is perhaps not altogether unnecessary to observe that in a representation addressed to a Parliamentary Committee argument is worth much more than clamour. Each word of evidence adduced to show that it is to the interest of Government themselves that our grievances should be redressed will carry more weight than all which can be said merely repeating that we are discontented. And the policy of Government has been for many years to raise the *status* of the various departments which have grown out of which once formed the so-called "Uncovenanted Service;" we are therefore entirely at one with Government, and have essentially the same object in view. The main obstacle now in the way of our attaining it may be very briefly stated. Government have framed very stringent rules forbidding their officers to better themselves by engaging in trade, and insisting upon their retiring at the age of 55. These rules are, I need not say, most wholesome ones, but the Government which makes them is absolutely bound to provide adequate retiring pensions; otherwise they will never get efficient men to accept service. They may get men of a kind, but no one who can find employment elsewhere will take service with a Government which leaves him destitute in his old age and at the same time forbids him to support himself. To raise the efficiency of the departments Government must provide more liberal pensions.

This argument should I conceive form the basis of every case which is laid before the committee. All evidence which can be brought to prove that the services have shown any signs of derioration—for instance if the number of candidates has diminished—since the depreciation of the pensions, will add materially to its weight.

The concessions generally to be asked for should be these; others may be added in individual cases:—

1. Payment to officers when in England in sterling money at a higher rate than at present.
2. Permission to retire with full pension after 25 years' service.
3. Certain concessions to assist the formation of a provident fund.

The last, I consider, equally important with the first. Nothing would tend to raise the status and efficiency of our departments so much as the formation of a good fund eventually to become similar to that of the Covenanted Civil Service. It is no exaggeration to say that it is their fund more than anything else which makes the Covenanted Civil Service what it is. We ourselves shall derive little benefit from ours, but let Government give us the same opportunies of helping ourselves which the Covenanted Civilians have had, and in the next generation our successors will be what they are now.

One more word. Government have discarded the term "Uncovenanted"; let us do the same. There is more in it than a name. The Uncovenanted Service exists no longer.—Yours, &c.,

G. A. H.

Dharwar District, April 13.

THE WATER FAMINE AT SIMLA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Simla on the 12th April, gives a vivid description of the suffering entailed by the deficiency of the water-supply:—

I am trying to find light enough to write by, although it is 1 o'clock in the afternoon and my room is not a dark one. The sky is as dark and gloomy as if we were in the midst of the rains, but it is not cloud unfortunately. It is *dust*, partly our own, but mostly from the plains where dust-storms must be raging. There is no moisture in the air or on the ground. We are as arid, dusty, and waterless, as we were in Bikaneer. To-day Mr. Goad sends round a notice that we are not to take more water from the hydrants than we require for drinking and cooking. For the rest we may send to a baoli, which is two miles from us, and then half a mile down a hill. The water dribbles from the hydrants, the arrangements being kept at half cock all the time. A general meeting of rate-payers will be shortly held to protest against the further continuance of the scandalous condition of the water-supply here, and to call upon the Government of India to take the matter into its own hands, and relieve an inefficient Municipality and an incompetent local Government of all concern with the business. The case is this. Year after year, from the commencement of the season until the rains set in, results in Simla are told to restrict the consumption of water, and the unfortunate natives are obliged to do so to their great distress and suffering. When the rains come we are all right, because we have a fall of between 50 and 60 inches in 90 days. After the rains are over the people go away and drink the water of other places. The Municipality calmly and audaciously tell the Simla public that the supply is adequate for the greater part of the year, namely, nine months. But for three months of that period the supply comes from the heavens, and for the remaining six months the supply is not wanted, the residents being mainly scattered over the plains of India. For the three months of the year, in which we are entirely dependent upon the supply which is controlled by the Municipality, we never have enough, and in my experience never have had enough ever since the Municipality undertook the business. Its arrangements are an absolute and grotesque failure. It does not understand the matter in the least, and if possible, the Punjab Government is worse, writing reams of notes and letters for years and the present Lieutenant Governor will leave the matter to be dealt with by his local successor. Meanwhile our roads are thick with dust, our air is thick and black with dust, Elysium and Jakko are invisible, our gardens are choked with dust, our clothes are ruined, our health is impaired, and our servants are really distressed. What is the remedy? The Municipality and the local Government are alike incompetent, and the former is in a condition approaching insolvency (a form of incompetency), and could not pay for the works required or for interest on their cost except by imposing additional taxation, and we are taxed much more highly than the people of Bombay or Calcutta. The residents must go to the Government of India which has brought together here at least two-thirds of the population (European and Native) of Simla, and call upon it to put the place in a habitable condition for those whom it brings here. It should take over the executive control of the water-supply, appoint a specially qualified engineer to investigate the question, carry out the necessary works, *and pay the cost*.

Bear in mind that this season we are suffering only just a little more than usual owing to the abnormal absence of snow in the winter. Our restriction would not have commenced so soon if snow had fallen abundantly.

I hear that the springs have failed all through the hills, and that there is no water along the line of march the Viceroy proposes to take through the hills.

DIVINE SERVICE.

COLABA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
THURSDAY, APRIL 17.

8 p.m.—Special Addresses by Rev. Joseph Parson, of Lucknow, and Mr. E. H. Burrows of Monmouth. Cordial invitation to all.

FORT AIJAL, our newly-established military police post in the Western Lushai country, which has been referred to from time to time as the Thanruma stockade, is situated on an open spot on the Langmai range at an elevation of about 3,800 feet above sea-level. It was formerly the site of a village, and this accounts for the range, which is elsewhere well wooded to its summit, being clear of forest at this spot. From it ten Lushai villages can be seen, the largest being those of Sailenpui and Lalbura, the former lying across the river Dallesary on the eastern slope of the Sarphuel mountain and at a somewhat higher elevation than Aijal, while the latter extends for what appears to be upwards of a mile along the summit of a somewhat lower range on the eastern side of the Sonai river.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the proceedings instituted against Signaller Ross by the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department have happily terminated in favour of the accused, I beg you will, in justice to the whole staff of the Bombay Telegraph Office, permit me to make a few remarks on the case, particularly when some damaging insinuations were allowed to be heaped upon the entire staff during the trial.

In opening the case, the learned counsel for the prosecution observed that the officers in charge of the Bombay Office believed that signallers under them were in the habit of covering their short leaves with medical certificates of the nature that Mr. Ross was alleged to have produced, that is, a forged document. In the name of the whole staff of the telegraph office, permit me, Sir, to protest against and repudiate this base and groundless charge. I challenge any one to furnish one instance in which signallers have laid themselves open to this disgraceful accusation. If such is not forthcoming the public must admit that the Bombay Telegraph authorities have most unwarrantably cast a black stain on the character of their own men.

The case as it stood against Mr. Ross opened a wide field for an exposure of the tyranny exercised in the Bombay office, but pending the decision of the High Court, such a course was rightly considered by the men as unfair. A few facts alone would have been sufficient to soften the hearts of any judge or jury, and causing a verdict far from the one wished for by the prosecution.

Now that the case is over, I shall not enter into its merits, but shall confine myself to some facts concerning the privilege of leave enjoyed by the signallers. Your readers might be under the impression that the rules, facilities, and privileges for obtaining leave are the same for the signallers as for any other servants of the Government; such, however, is not the case. If the Telegraph Department has had the honour of doing anything carefully and consistently, it is the honour of harassing the signallers in every conceivable manner. The Civil Leave Code is manipulated in such a manner that it practically precludes the signaller from the enjoyment of leave. Every superintendent frames his own rules according to his whim or caprice. The Government allows its servants one month's privilege in the year. Presumably this leave can be taken at any time of the year, but a signaller can only obtain his leave between the months of June and November, apart of the year that the world outside the telegraph does not choose either for enjoyment, rest, or travelling. Even this boon of getting privilege leave in the monsoons is not easily obtained, compelling the signallers to be at the mercy of the doctor. I shall not undertake to say that the doctors grant medical certificates without any just grounds, the probabilities are that he does not, and my experience confirms it. It would be hard, indeed, even for a hard-hearted doctor to refuse a certificate to a signaller when he presents himself after serving one or two years in an office like Bombay. His conscience would grant, what the Government rules would refuse. The man before him is not perhaps suffering from some terrible disease, but he is dreadfully worn out, he is "fagged," and any one who knows a telegrapher knows what that is.

The Leave Code allows twenty days' casual leave, of which one cannot take more than ten days at one time. The Telegraph Department, however, considers that three days at a time is just enough to remind the signallers that there is such a thing as casual leave and half-pay. This is the cause of so much bickerings and discontent which the various restrictions every day help to increase. The local orders about leaves are many, but I will just mention the most prominent. A man going sick must produce a medical certificate from a Presidency Surgeon and no other doctor. He must forward the certificate within 24 hours of his reporting sick. And he must give six to twelve hours' notice of his intention of falling ill. Reduce these rules to practical life, and I think even the unfallen angels would rebel against them. There are three Presidency Surgeons to whom we are to apply for medical treatment. It must be remembered that these medical gentlemen have other duties to perform, of which private practice is not the least. Now a sick man cannot dangle after the steps of these gentlemen all over Bombay, however willing the doctor may be to render him medical aid. To a sick man this would be nothing short of cruelty, yet the authorities ignore the difficulty, nay the impossibility.

Now as regards the forwarding of the medical certificate within 24 hours of reporting sick, what medical man on earth, I ask, would guarantee a man's recovery from illness within a certain number of days? And as regards the giving six hours' notice of a man falling ill, it has too much of the prophetic about it to need comment.

The cruelty of the rules comes out in strong relief during the late influenza epidemic in Bombay. The authorities practically decline to believe of its existence, and the rules were rigorously enforced. Would the public believe that some men were placed on half-pay because their aching bones, and the high fever prevented their presenting themselves to the Presidency Surgeon, and because they could not recover within three days? A man sick as he was managed to crawl to the office, from the dread of half-pay, the consequence was, that the poor fellow swooned, and fell down receiving a deep cut in his head. This is not a solitary instance, there are many.

I have simply confined myself to the matter of leaves of the signallers. There are other grievances from which the singallers suffer even more painfully. The entire Press of India has again and again ventilated them, but the Government of India has been satisfied up to now, with the roseate reports furnished by the Director General of Telegraphs. No body of men of the public service serves the Government and the public, so hard, so faithfully, and so conscientiously as the telegraph signallers. With what result? Let the usurious Marwaree, the under-fed, semi-educated children of the signallers, and last but not least the broken down constitutions of the signallers themselves reply. What have the philanthropists to say to this? Has the humanity of the present century no wish or means to succour the

SLAVES OF THE WIRE.

THE RETINUE OF CHIEFS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "N." complains of Native Chiefs who visit Mahableshwar being limited to a small number of followers when on the hill. I cannot tell whether the Political Agent has chapter and verse for his order, but I can speak from experience when I say that it is an absolute necessity that some vigorous effort be made to check the rapidly increasing insalubrity of this health resort. The worst is that every spring of water is befouled, and unless the new Superintendent is energetic and prudent, the one or two cases of typhoid fever, which have been on the hill in previous years will so increase that the station will become uninhabitable. Every dhobie ought to be sent to the Dhobie Ghat below the lake, and sanitary arrangements made for them. As it has been in the past, the channels for the drinking water were the very place where these dhobies, servants of native chiefs, &c., congregated for the washing of clothes, personal ablutions, and so on. I am quite certain that every resident of Mahableshwar, trader or not, who has his senses about him, will most strenuously support the efforts which I am heartily pleased to think are being made to keep Mahableshwar in a sanitary condition.—Yours, &c., M.

THE PROTECTION OF HINDU WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a word or two on behalf of the Bombay barber who has shown so much good-will and sympathy towards the suffering Hindu widow. The barbers on being convinced of the criminal impropriety of shaving widows have determined to abstain from shaving a new widow in future; no doubt at some sacrifice to their income. He has thus shown a good deal of nobleness and generosity. Will not the reformers and other Hindu gentlemen, who have hitherto sympathised with the barbers' movement, requite his nobleness and generosity with the addition of a pice more to the three or four pice which they pay per week for getting their heads shaved. The barber will thus have ample reason to bless the movement and nothing to complain of for relinquishing his practice among the widows. Only one word more, and I shall have done. To prevent any black sheep among them from shaving a new widow on the sly, every Hindu gentleman should now and then enquire if his barber has shaved a fresh widow after the meeting of the 14th inst., and if he finds that he has done so, he should stop him coming to his house.—Yours, &c.,

April 16. A BOMBAY RECLUSE.

NEW RULES ABOUT WELL ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my previous letter, which appeared in your issue of the 14th instant, I tried to point out a very glaring discrepancy and inconsistency between the recent orders of Government and the scale of rates devised and sanctioned for adoption in assessing subsoil advantages, i.e., while Col. Godfrey expressed his inability to devise a scale irrespective of receipts according to "the additional value given to land by the existence of subsoil water advantages," and devised a scale with an express object of recouping loss to Government revenue from the abandonment of well assessment, Government on the other hand directed the scale to be applicable irrespective of receipts from well assessment, and thus created a loophole for drawing an increased revenue without restriction from subsoil advantages.

2. In this letter I propose to criticise the scale devised by Colonel Godfrey, and the data on which it has been based.

3. The orders of Government are to apply subsoil rates "so light as to be scarcely felt" by the people. The scale devised by Colonel Godfrey proposes an addition of as much as 16 annas or rupee one per acre in the case of sweet water obtainable at 8 feet and of 12 annas per acre for water at 14 feet; and so on. In the districts of Surat and Broach where the water is obtainable close to the surface, the application of Colonel Godfrey's scale will in all probability result in a very substantial additional burden instead of one which would be scarcely felt." With regard to the water-supply of the Surat district the *Gazetteer* says: "Over the greater part of the district, to get a sufficient supply, it is enough to dig a pit from 10 to 12 feet." Thus, in the Surat district the additional burden owing to subsoil advantages will ordinarily be charged at as much as 12 annas per acre, while the regular soil rates prevailing here average Rs. 3-6-8 per acre. The charge owing to subsoil advantages will in a majority of cases add to the existing burdens to the extent of 22 per cent. or more than one-fifth This additional burden will surely be very heavily felt by the ryots of Surat, where it is a notorious fact that unusually high rates were imposed at the time of the original settlement. Thus the new scale is apparently not suitable for application generally to all districts of Gujerat, when tested according to the avowed intentions and policy of Government of levying such light rates as would be "scarcely felt."

4. As regards its applicability even to the district of Ahmedabad, I find a very glaring instance of its drawback. Colonel Godfrey, to make out his case, at first very forcibly raises a theoretical objection against the old scale in the case of Viramgaum taluka as below: "In this case of the Viramgaum taluka I tried the effect of applying the 1½ anna scale made for the Daskroi taluka, but found on examination of it in the field, with a brackish well, water being more than 40 feet below the surface, we should be *letting off lands* now actually irrigated and growing wheat and vegetables without any subsoil water increase whatever." To meet such cases the new scale was devised by Colonel Godfrey, but strange it is that in practice under this very scale no provision has been made for not "letting off lands" of the kind complained of, as no charge whatever is imposed for brackish water at "more than 40 feet below the surface!"

5. Again, Colonel Godfrey writes:—"For the brackish water, *the worst kind used only for barley and occasionally wheat crops*, when obtainable within 8 feet from the surface, I propose an assessment of only 3 annas per acre; when obtainable within 30 feet, of only half an anna per acre. Evidently, such "brackish water, the worst kind" can in practice hardly be utilised to any great extent for actual irrigation, as it can be of use in watering only such an unimportant crop as barley (not a staple of the district) and occasionally wheat. In the face of such a fact, any proposal to impose an additional charge of subsoil rates on all lands with brackish-water strata, apart from the fact whether water is actually used or not, cannot but be looked upon as unfair and unreasonable in the highest degree. In Viramgaum taluka, however, most of the subsoil revenue has been seriously proposed to be made up from the brackish-water strata of such worst kind notwithstanding a patent fact that owing to this inherent defect in water the existing wells are, as they ought to be, comparatively scanty and few in number. This point is well borne out in the subjoined statement prepared by Colonel Godfrey:—

Taluka.	Subsoil water rate per acre.		Percentage of water-bearing strata. Sweet water. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Brackish water. 3rd Class.	4th Class.
	A.	P.				
Daskroi	4	4	56	23	13	8
Dholka	2	8	20	25	33	22
Viramgaum..	1	2	½	14	31	54½

Taluka.	Loss in well taxation.	Recouped by revision according to former scale.	Figures obtained according to Col. Godfrey's scale.	Increase per cent. of Col. Godfrey's scale over loss in well taxation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Daskroi	19,421	25,128	26,528	+ 36
Dholka	6,000	7,200	7,467	+ 24
Viramgaum..	1,070	1,500	2,892	+ 170

Thus in the case of Viramgaum taluka subsoil rates are proposed to be levied from lands adjudged to possess subsoil strata, of which as much as 85 per cent. is reported to bear strata of brackish water, the worst kind which can only grow barley and occasionally wheat! The increase per cent. over loss in well taxation is also in the case of this taluka unusually high, being as much as 170 per cent. which is explained by Colonel Godfrey as below: "In the case of this last taluka (Viramgaum) the increase being larger is due to there being only few wells, a small amount of well assessment, and a large area adjudged capable of subsoil water advantages." The fact is, however, that although in theory such a large area as 39,000 acres has been adjudged to possess subsoil strata, in practice most of this area has remained and will ever remain unirrigated owing to the defective quality of the water obtainable as noticed above. It is, therefore, only presumptuous to levy an additional revenue much in excess of the loss from well-assessment, from this poor tract which is largely inhabited by the *koli* cultivators of a very low order.

6. The water-bearing strata of the various classes, as adjudged by Col. Godfrey, is as below for Viramgaum taluka:—

Detail.	Sweet water. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Brackish water 3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
Area in Acres	155	5,587	12,300	21,743	39,785
Subsoil rates in Rs.	53	1,395	765	674	2,892

The large area adjudged to possess subsoil advantages mostly belongs to the worst kind. If the soil rates on the brackish-water strata be *altogether* removed as they ought to be, the additional revenue from sweet-water strata will amount to Rs. 1,453 which will be apparently considered a fair charge and at the same time be much nearer the loss (Rs. 1,070) resulting from well assessment, a test which should invariably be applied in assessing subsoil advantages, so long as independent data for circulating subsoil rates according to their intrinsic value are unavailable.—Yours, &c.,

April 15. SYMPATHISER.

THE FIRE AT THE SCOTT PRESS.

THE following is the text of the official report submitted by Mr. Superintendent McDermott to the Commissioner of Police yesterday, regarding the fire at the Scott Press on Tuesday afternoon:—"At about 3-45 p.m. yesterday a fire broke out amongst a quantity of cotton on the 1st floor of Scott's Press at Lower Colaba. Immediate information was sent by telephone to the several fire brigade stations, but before the arrival of the engines, Colonel Walker in charge of the Gun Carriage Department, had one donkey and three manual engines playing on the press from the factory compound, while the engine belonging to the Cotton Merchants Association and the donkey engine of the Oriental Mill kept the fire well in bounds until relieved by the municipal engines. The fire was completely extinguished by 6-30 p. m. The origin of the fire is believed to be due to friction. One of the Press *maccadams*, while attempting to extinguish the fire, was severely burnt about his body, and as he refused to go to hospital, he was taken to his house on a police stretcher. The damages are roughly estimated at a lakh and a half of rupees. The property is insured.

SEVERAL hundreds of the convicts in the Bengal Jail are among the victims of influenza, according to a local paper. Happily, however, there have been no deaths or cases of the severe type experienced in other cities. The *kaidi* has not been slow to improve the opportunity, and the authorities have had to keep a sharp eye on malingerers. Up to date, there has not been a single case among the prisoners in the Alipur Jail, although several of the Native attendants have had the disease.

MR. CAINE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Eleven months ago Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., moved the following resolution in the House of Commons:—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the fiscal system of the Government of India leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops in large numbers of places where till recently they never existed, in defiance of native opinion and the protests of the inhabitants, and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption, and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India, calling for immediate action on the part of the Government of India with a view to their abatement."

It was resisted by the Government, whose spokesman was Sir John Gorst, and after a long debate it was carried by a majority of ten. This resolution was virtually a vote of censure by the House of Commons on the excise administration of India.

The Government of India has prepared a reply to this censure, which has been published in the "Gazette of India," March 1st, 1890. It is indeed a portentous document. It occupies 400 pages of closely printed matter and statistical table. I fear I am the only person in the United Kingdom likely to read it through.

The British public mostly take their information about India from the telegram which reaches us every Monday morning from the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times." I cannot pretend, in the limited space given by journalistic courtesy, to deal with this vast mass of printed matter; so I propose merely to make some reference to those points which the "Times" correspondent, one of the best-informed men in all India, considered of sufficient importance for his comments, which appeared in the columns of the "Times" on Monday, March 10th, as follows:—

"MR. CAINE AND THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

"Calcutta, Sunday.

"The Indian Government has published a reply to the strictures which the House of Commons at the instance of Mr. Caine, M. P., and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., passed on its excise administration last year. Immediately after the House passed its resolution, the supreme Government called upon the provincial Governments for full reports, and after they were received some six months were spent in digesting and arranging them. The result is a most complete and crushing answer to the indictment. As that answer with the appendices covers nearly 400 printed pages, it is impossible now to do more than mention some few points. After alluding to the serious difficulties which have to be met in establishing a system of excise in India, the Government go on to say:—

"'These difficulties are, we believe, greater than are met in any other country which is ruled on principles in accord with modern civilisation, and the complexity of the questions involved makes it difficult for those who have no practical experience of the working of the administration to appreciate the obstacles with which we have to contend. Under such circumstances it is a matter for regret that the statements made in the debate on the Indian excise system should, as they appear to us, have been inaccurate and misleading, and we feel it necessary to reply at some length to criticisms which have resulted in the condemnation as a whole of the many widely differing and complex excise systems in force in India.

"'Several of Mr. Caine's statements are next discussed in detail, and their inaccuracy is exposed. For instance, with reference to his assertion that drinking has greatly increased in Bengal during the last few years, it is shown that he only offered evidence up to 1884, while it was not till the following year that the Bengal Government proceeded to carry out the recommendations of the Excise Commission, with the result that the issue of spirits from the central distilleries greatly decreased. Again, it is proved that he entirely misapprehended the statements made to him in conversation by an excise official at Bombay whom he quoted in the debate. On this the Government remark:—

"'We do not charge Mr. Caine with intentional misrepresentation; his mistake no doubt, was made in ignorance; but we would strongly urge that statements of this sort, made in

interview, *not sought by me at all*, but by a high official of the department I had come to India to attack? Had Mr. Gordhandas accepted my sensible and practical offer of sending him copies of my notes, this "misunderstanding" need never have taken place. It appears to me that his visit was more officious than official. One thing is absolutely certain, that it was inspired by himself alone. Mr. Mackenzie, the acting Commissioner, prefers Mr. Gordhandas' memory, eight months after the event, to what he is pleased to call "notes taken in a hurry" at the time.

This is a perfectly fair sample of scores of paragraphs in this voluminous report, couched in language more fitted for some peevish schoolgirl than for the able civil servants who govern India, in whichthe indictment against their excise policy has been "completely crushed." I could fill your whole issue if I were to reply to half of them.

The *Times* correspondent refers to another case in which my mistakes "have been exposed in a no less [illegible]manner"—that of the liquor [illegible] by me in debate. I admit [illegible]s given put a better [illegible] than it appeared to me [illegible] informant, but it has no [illegible]es. I only refer to it, [illegible]quotes a very remarkable [illegible]eply." "This incident is a striking [illegible] of the disadvantage at which the Governm[illegible]t of India is placed when its policy is discussed [illegible] England." No one is more anxious then I am that [illegible]'s disadvantage should be removed. The only method [illegible] which this is possible is by the admission of the [illegible]tives of India to representation in the Legislative [illegible]uncils of their own country, where "policy" could be discussed by those most interested in it, where the Government could be questioned, and where reforming legislation could be proposed by the reformers themselves. Until we have the common sense to do this, natives of India have no other course open to them for the redressing of their grievances than to appeal to the few members of the House of Commons who know a little of India, and care for her people, to get them the justice they fail to secure from those nominees of Governors who alone have the power to alter and amend legislation and administration. But I must turn away from the passages of the "reply," which deal with me personally, most of which can be quite as easily disposed of as those I have referred to.

The main interest in this great volume of 400 pages does not consist in the disproof of my inaccuracies and inconsistencies, many of which I frankly admit. I fear they have been inevitable in the consideration of statistics and reports which call for such an apology as that contained in clause 56, which says:—

"Some difficulty is experienced in giving the rates of duty on spirit for different years "in a form suitable for comparison," as there is no uniform rate for the whole province, and there have been frequent changes of system, the central distillery system and the out-still system frequently replacing one another."

Or again, in No. 4,692, clause 9:—

"The figures on which Mr. Caine bases his arguments at page 8 of the report appear to have been derived from authentic sources, but their application by Mr. Caine shows that he has not fully apprehended the facts. He has omitted to notice that the figures apply to different areas and populations. "The statistics of consumption in rented districts are so untrustworthy" that the Board make it a rule never to base arguments upon them." How was I to know this?

When the Departments of Excise write thus about their own published statistics the wonder is, not that I have been guilty of inaccuracies, but that I have been guilty of so few.

The main question for light, upon which I have eagerly looked throughout the 400 pages of the "reply," appears to me to be whether or no the consumption of ardent spirits in India is, or is not, on the increase. The Government has always contended that it is not. All through this controversy I have, over and over again, said that it is practically impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion, in the absence of statistical information, respecting the amount of liquor in gallons distilled year by year in districts. If the "reply" had contained such information for the whole of India as that given imperfectly enough, in the portion contributed by the Madras Presidency (No. 4,692, clause 9), it would have been worth the whole 400 pages put together for practical purposes. I draw my own conclusions from this reticence on the part of the Government.

However, I will take such returns as the reply does contain, and it will be seen that in almost every case there is a steady increase in the consumption of ardent spirits.

Clause 29 contains a table giving the importations of foreign spirits for the last nineteen years. The first nine years give a total of 5,930,000 gallons, the last nine years 8,598,000, or an increase of 45 per cent.

I have said before, and will say again, that, as far as I am able to judge, the administration of the Madras Presidency is the best of a bad lot. After cutting out of their calculations those "rented districts," whose statistics are considered untrustworthy, the Madras report says: "Omitting them, the actual facts as to the consumption of recent years are shown in the subjoined statement, the summary of which is as follows:—

Gallons of proof spirits.			
1882-3	1883-4	1884-5	1885-6
799,000	843,000	834,000	759,000
1886-7	1887-8	1888-9	
890,000	1,065,000	1,095,000"	

Showing an increase for the seven years of 295,000 gallons. But this return, as anyone will see who will take the trouble to study it, is ridiculously imperfect, and I only quote it as an example of the ease with which one may slip into error. If I were to base an argument upon it, I should by the "inaccuracies" of the Madras excise statistical table, be trapped into inaccuracies of my own, for which, in eleven months' time, I should again be "crushed" by another voluminous despatch. Clause 3 of the Madras minute, containing this table, speaks of this statement as "quite misleading." The only *complete* returns are for the last two years, and the tables are practically worthless for comparative purposes. The increase is accounted for in a truly wonderful set of foot notes, which open up a perfect vista of maladministration.

For instance, in Vizagapatam, the consumption increased in 1886-7 from 9,590 gallons; in the previous year to 26,476. This increase is stated to be due to "change of law enabling department to prevent smuggling from neighbouring *rented tracts*. A reader unacquainted with India will be surprised to learn that this smuggled liquor is all distilled in Government out-stills.

The district of Kurnool is only brought into the table in 1885-6, the foot-note explains "district formerly rented."

Altogether there are eleven distinct qualifications of the statistical table. Taking into account all these intricacies and qualifications, and "comparing only those tracts which have been continuously under the excise system," we find during recent years a steady and alarming increase of consumption of ardent spirits in the Madras Presidency. Here is the return for the last four years:—

1885-6	1886-7	1887-8	1888-9
710,425	759,107	889,102	913,360

So that getting down *at last* to districts about which there is, and can be, no controversy, we find that in the best administered province in India, Madras, the consumption of ardent spirits is increasing at the rate of 28½ per cent. in four years. I may add that the average rate of duty in 1885-6 was within a small decimal of that prevailing in 1889-90, and that I select these years as being free from all fiscal complications. I further select the year 1885-6 as a proper starting point for comparison, because in clause 17 of the minute of the Madras Government it says: "In Madras the local Government may fairly claim to have successfully solved the problem of controlling the consumption of country spirits. The system now in force was introduced at the recommendation of a committee appointed by the Local Government in 1884." I await with curiosity to see whether any explanation will be forthcoming with regard to what I consider an unimpeachable proof of a steady increase in consumption.

In clause 33 there is a table shewing the total consumption of beer in India from 1877 to 1888. In 1877 the consumption was 8,779,000 gallons, and in 1888, 13,482,000 gallons; shewing a total increase in eleven years of no less than 55 per cent. The beer brewed in India last year was 5,382,000 gallons, at one penny per gallon of excise; this would produce £22,500. There are only eighteen breweries. Yet the report says "it was not worth while to incur the cost of collection."

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, acting Commissionor of Abkari for Bombay, gives some figures disproving my statement that the consumption of licit liquor has increased 40 per cent. in that presidency from 1882 to 1886. He proves, clearly enough, that I am wrong in that estimate. But my conclusions are wrong in consequence of the way in which successive excise reports have muddled up their figures. Mr. Mackenzie says, in paragraph 12 of his minute: "In 1884-5 the total actual sales were 2,311,619 gallons, an *increase* of 467,283 gallons; but in that year the central distillery system was introduced into Kaira, responsible for 10,389 gallons, Bijapur [21,453 gallons], and Dharwar [51,811 gallons]; while by the improved out-still system, introduced into Khandesh, it learned for the first time [why?] that the consumption there had been 460,307 gallons, and similarly in Kanara 74,640." I admit my error; but I claim to be held excused, as I was dealing with reports which "learned for the first time" in 1884-5 that the consumption in an important district was no less than 460,000 gallons. By the defective system of statistical information prevalent in the Bombay Excise Department, by which the consumption in certain districts could not be arrived at, I unwittingly minimised the consumption in the first year of my tables.

Well, it is true that Mr. Mackenzie knocks the bottom out of my figures. He is only able to do so by the strange admission of the incapacity of his department to furnish a proper return on which to base any argumdnt. But he has himself, in the "Reply," set up a fresh series of statistics, on which a sound argument can be based.

In paragraphs 12, 13, 14 we have the total actual sales, *at last*, for the whole presidency, for 1884-5, 1885-6, 1886-7, complicated only with 16,839 gallons for some districts of the Panch Mahals, in which the central distillery system was introduced for the first time in 1886-7, and which I deduct from the total.

The actual sales in 1884-5 were 2,311,619 gals.
" " 1885-6 " 2,709,920 "
" " 1886-7 " 2,821,684 "

So that in these three years the consumption of spirits has increased 510,000 gallons, an increase of 22 per cent. Mr. Mackenzie demolishes me for saying that the consumption increased 40 per cent. in four years by figures which prove an increased consumption of 22 per cent. in three years. We have it established at any rate, now, that the consumption is increasing at a rate calculated to give the gravest alarm to every one who cares for the welfare of the Indian people. I strongly recommend to those interested in this controversy a careful perusal of Mr. Mackenzie's clauses 8 to 18.

In two appendices, D and E, attached to this minute, Mr. Mackenzie furnishes particulars of the number of gallons of spirits imported and of country spirits sold in the town and Island of Bombay for eleven years from 1878-88. These fluctuate of course, but I will for brevity's sake compare the first five years with the last:—

	1878-1832	1884-8
Total imported spirits	1,220,480	1,653,479
" country spirits	2,987,250	3,112,730
Total	4,207,730	4,766,209

an increase of 14 per cent.

These, so far as I can discover in a first perusal of this gigantic dispatch, are the only tables giving any information in detail of galonage, with regard to consumption of ardent spirits. In my speeches on this subject I have had to construct my own tables with great labour from the different Abkari reports, I have already shown what a difficult task this is, and not being a senior wrangler I may readily have blundered. But here, at last, are one or two Government returns, that for once, appear simple of comprehension, and they entirely maintain the conclusions I have arrived at previously by my own researches, viz., that the consumption of ardent spirits is steadily increasing all over India; it is the inevitable consequence of an excise system based upon liquor farming; and that nothing but some radical change will prevent India becoming a spirit-drinking nation in the course of three or four decades.

Ex pede Herculem! If the increase in consumption in Madras is 28½ per cent. in four years, and in Bombay 22 per cent. in three years, and further, if these are the two provinces where the excise laws are best administered, what is the increase likely to have been in Bengal, the N. W. Provinces, Burma, and all the rest of British India, where the pernicious out-still system, whose abolition has now been secured by our agitation, has been nearly universal?

I could without difficulty stretch my reply to as great a length as the dreary 400 pages through which I am compelled to wade. I will, however, close by asking the India Office a question. *Will they ask the House of Commons to reverse its vote of censure?* With regard to the censures of myself which the "Reply" contains in almost every one of its 400 pages, neither I nor anybody else will be likely to care a brass farthing while the vote of Parliament stands *unreversed*.—Yours &c.,

W. S. CAINE.

London, March 28th, 1890.

THE BARBERS' MASS MEETING.

OVER 1,000 barbers were present at about 6 p. m. behind the Elphinstone High School, although asked to come at 2 p. m. The police were there, and kept good order. Boys holding placards stating that it was the barbers' general meeting to do away with the barbarous custom of shaving widows, were stationed all around the space occupied by them. The placards stated, moreover, that the cruel custom had no support from the Shastras, and that it obtained among the higher classes of Hindus alone—that it was a highly degraded custom and a sinful one, and that it was not generous on the part of these higher castes to ask the barber to be their partner in the sin. The curse of God must be on those who encourage it. The placards stated, moreover, that those outside the barber community were not prevented from attending the meeting, provided that they had something to say in favour of the movement. Sudoba Krishnaji, a barber, was unanimously elected president, and a most touching pamphlet was read by Babaji More, which among other things stated that the barbers of olden times were happy and contented, but latterly, as if some curse had descended on their heads, their trade had fallen off, and they had become poor. The curse could only be accounted for by the fact that the barbers in their innocence of what great sin they were committing performed tonsorial operations on the heads of poor innocent widows, thus depriving them of their best ornament, which set off the beauty of their comely faces. It was the curse of these widows that had so lowered their "profession," and had dwindled down their profits to such a trifling amount. It was against the edicts of the *Shastras* to deprive a widow of her hair. If a barber shaved the head of a widow against her will he make himself amenable to the provisions of the Penal Code. The barbers, the pamphlet went on to say, should under these circumstances resolve that they should not shave the head of a widow, and if any one of them did, he should at once be excommunicated. One of the barbers then came forward and said that the barbers could well afford to abolish the custom in a town like Bombay, but in Native States and villages which were under the control of the Kulkurnee they would have to undergo great hardship. They were informed by the president that such a thing was an impossibility under the benign rule of Queen Victoria. An enthusiastic barber got up and promised that the Bombay barbers, would collect Rs. 1,000 and defend their brethren im the Mofussil in case the Native State Officials or the Kulkarnee annoyed them. Another barber here suggested that they would have to undergo some loss. Mr. Gadre informed him that in putting a stop to this revolting custom the barbers simply increased their practice. The widows would remarry and their children would be their customers. This solution proved very satisfactory.

Two Guzerathi barbers, who afterwards addressed the meeting in very touching speeches, threatened the barbers of their community that in future any barber shaved a widow they would ask their community to levy from him a fine of Rs. 50, and they asked the Maratha barbers to do the same; but as it was thought that in case the barbers refrained from shaving present widows, the innocent creatures already accustomed to undergo tonsorial operation, might do some injury to themselves, it was unanimously resolved that no barber should in future shave the head of a new widow. They may continve this custom among the present widows only. The reformers who were present made some very touching speeches and expressed their regret that they had to ask the barbers to do a thing which was their duty to do, and one of them challenged any man present to prove that the custom was authorized by the Shastras.

The president then dissolved the meeting, when the multitude cheered them, and a voice asked for loud cheers in the name of Maharanee Victoria. The call was most enthusiastically received, and the barbers then dispersed.

A HOME paper remarks:—Probably the last person one would think in the ordinary course of things of libelling is the public hangman. That, however, is the fate which has recently befallen a London journal called *Answers*—a little weekly, occupying a position midway between *Notes and Queries* and the correspondece column of the *Family Herald*. *Answers* published an article about Berry, under the heading of "A Man of Mystery," in the course of which some imputations were made which that functionary deemed injurious to his reputation, and he accordingly brought an action against the journal at last Leeds assizes, and was awarded £100 damages, the imputations being withdrawn and an apology published. Mr. Berry's career, we are thus at liberty to surmise, was not open to imputations; and, at any rate, it may be said of him that none of his professional clients have ever complained of his treatment."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY at the sitting of the Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. A decree for a large amount has been made against the insolvent in a partnership suit in the High Court. Insolvent had filed an appeal from the decision against him, which had been heard, but judgment was reserved. Should the judgment of the Appeal Court be in his favour, the insolvent would apply for leave to withdraw his petition. The application was granted.

RE HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE LATIFF.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that his client had made large consignments of goods to England, the account sales of which had not yet been received, and that he was trying to settle with his creditors. His lordship granted the application for two months, telling the insolvent to attend the Official Assignee's office regularly.

RE BECHARDAS KESHOWJEE AND MANIKLAL GHANESHAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the second insolvent, applied for an extension of time to amend the schedule.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of Cooverbai, an opposing creditor, and Mr. Kapadia, on behalf of the first insolvent, opposed the application. Mr. Starling said the case was adjourned on a former occasion under a peremptory order of Mr. Justice Bayley that the schedule was to be amended that day, but that order had been disobeyed by the insolvent. It was a peculiar case, and Mr. Justice Bayley thought there had been a great deal of delay on the part of the insolvent. If the insolvent undertook to demand the schedule by next Monday, the learned counsel would not oppose the present application.

Mr. Manker said that, on the last occasion, it was stated for his client that one week would not be sufficient time to amend the schedule, as the insolvent had just then come from Calcutta, suffering from the influenza, and he had had no time to make an affidavit of grounds in support of his application.

His lordship enquired why no affidavit had been made, remarking that Mr. Starling's proposal was a very reasonable one.

Mr. Manker asked his lordship to let the matter stand over until next Wednesday, when it would be dealt with by Mr. Justice Bayley.

His lordship made no order, and allowed the matter to stand over until next court day.

RE ISMAILJEE EBRAHIMJEE BORAH.

Mr. Dhairyavan asked for a fortnight's extension of the interim order which expired that day. The matter was part heard and would be taken on again next week. The application was granted.

RE ALIBHOY SHAIK ADUM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Abadi Ali Amiroodin, the only creditor on the schedule, opposed the application on the ground of a fraudulent transferance of insolvent's shop into the name of a third person; concealment of profits on a large commission business carried on by the insolvent; and concealment of his books.

Mr. Manker said the creditor would find, on making further inquiry, that the insolvent's books were in the office of the Official Assignee. At present, the court had an oath against an oath; and the learned counsel suggested that the grounds urged against this client would be properly dealt with at the hearing.

His lordship remarked that, besides depositing his books with the Official Assignee in 1886 in connection with a former insolvency, the insolvent had done nothing. The usual reasons for granting an interim order were to enable an insolvent to frame a proper schedule, and to assist the Official Assignee in collecting his assets. In this case, there were no assets to collect; and the application was refused.

RE GOPINATH SADASHIV AND ANANDRAO GOPINATH.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the second insolvent moved for a postponement of the hearing and for an extension of the interim order for a month. The insolvents were father and son, and the first insolvent was dead; and all the creditors were not the creditors of the second insolvent. The learned counsel wanted to apply for a supplementary schedule being filed. His lordship granted the application.

RE EDULJEE DINSHAW.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE LALLJEE PREMJEE THUCKER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE BHANJEE CANJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an extension of the interim order for two months. Hearing that the petition was to be dismissed that day, the only creditor on the schedule for Rs. 2,000 made proposals to the insolvent for a settlement; and the insolvent wished to settle with him accordingly. When Mr. Justice Bayley made a peremptory order for the dismissal of the petition, they were not in negotiations with the creditor.

His lordship said the insolvent had done nothing for a year and a half, and he would therefore refuse the application.

RE JAIVANT MOROBA NAIK.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE AYOUB DANA, MEMON, AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, Oomerbhoy Nubibhoy, moved for a rule *nisi*, requiring the insolvent to show cause why the petition should not be reheard. In the unavoidable absence of the creditor from Bombay, who had left instructions to oppose, but which were not attended to, the insolvent got his discharge. His lordship granted a rule nisi.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Moosa Juma; Venayek Gopinath; Saddoo Govind and another; Lalpuri Motipuri; Trimbak Raghoba; Hassan Ali Peerkhan and another; Domingo J. Mendoca and another; Mahomed Ali Heptoola; and Samuel Lack.

HINDU CRICKET CLUB.

LAST Saturday night a large gathering of members assembled in the tent of the Hindu C. Club to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Govardhandas Khatao Makanji on his being elected a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Govardhandas arrived a little after 9 p. m., and was received at the entrance by the vice-president and the honorary secretary, and conducted to his seat.

Mr. R. R. Dharadhar, the vice-president (in the absence of the president), in an appropriate speech introduced Mr. Govardhandas to those present, and gave a detailed description of the numerous and substantial services Mr. Govardhandas has rendered to the Club, and referred to the deep interest he has been taking in the introduction and improvement of the noble game amongst his co-religionists. Mr. Nayak, the honorary secretary, then read the address, which was presented in a beautifully carved silver casket to Mr. Goverdhandas who on receiving the same thanked the member for thus honouring him, and said that he would take a life-long interest in the affairs of the Club, and of Hindu cricket in general, and would try his best to convert the Hindu C. Club into a Hindu Gymkhana. Mr. Velinkar once more dwelt on the amiable qualities of the guest of the evening, and the address presentation ceremony concluded. Then followed the prize-distribution, at which Mr. Govardhandas presided. On the reading of the report by the honorary secretary prizes were given as follows:—

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH PRIZEMEN.

1885, Mr. M. T. Merchant; 1887, Mr. M. T. Merchant; 1888, Mr. L. M. Dalal; and 1889, Mr. D. M. Chonkar.—First Division.

1888, Mr. Khatao Dharamsi; and 1889, Mr. J. M. Mehta.—Second Division.

1888, Mr. Vallabhdas; and 1889, Mr. Vasanji Ramdas.—Third Division.

BOWLING PRIZES.

1886 and 1889 Mr. D. V. Mehta; and 1888 and 1889 Mr. D. M. Chonkar.

There were some purses and prizes given by gentlemen belonging to the Club, the most prominent among whom were Mr. G. K. Makanji, Mr. V. Y. Rege, and Dwarkadas Dharamsi. At the proposition of Mr. N. M. Vijayakar, seconded by Mr. N. H. Vijayakar, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Govardhandas for giving away prizes. After this an adjournment was made to the refreshment buffets, and the party separated at midnight after a very enjoyable entertainment.

THE movement in favour of the establishing of a Central Hall of Horticulture in London progresses rapidly. Lord Rothschild's promise of a subscription of £1,000 towards the cost has created fresh interest in the effort, and many well-known horticulturists, amateur and professional, have as a consequence given evidence of their practical sympathy. It is hoped to make the hall a national centre of horticultural education.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund:—

	Rs.
His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownagar	5,000
His Highness the Thakore of Gondal	3,000
His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda	1,000
His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur	1,000
Jamsetjee N. Tata, Esq.	1,000
His Highness Aga Khan	500
His Highness the Raja of Sunth	500
The Hon'ble Nowrozjee N. Wadia, C.I.E.	500
His Highness the Raja of Sanglé	500
The Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C. I. E	250
His Highness the Raja of Baria	250
His Highness the Raja of Dharampur	250
His Highness the Raja of Lunawara	200
His Highness the Nawab of Balasinor	200
M H Hakim, Esq	200
Kalidas Jutha, Esq	200
M M Bhownuggree, Esq	200
His Highness the Raja of Bansda	150
Messrs Eduljee Framjee Allbless and Sons	150
A Pallis, Esq	150
Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq	150
Sorabjee Manockjee C Damanwala, Esq, 100 / Amount collected by him 35	135
Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Sons	125
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	100
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq	100
N S Ginwala, Esq	100
His Highness the Raja of Jawhr	100
Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustoor Camdinna, Esq	100
His Highness the Chief of Juth	100
Messrs Kharsedji and Dorabji Pallonjee Powwalla	60
Khan Bahadur N M Khory	60
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Scott	50
A Parsee Admirer	50
R H Baker, Esq	50
M M Heeramanek, Esq	50
Nowrojee Pestonjee Cama, Esq	50
Dr Thakoredas Kikabhoy ..15 / Amount collected by him ..30-8	45-8
C Chambers, Esq	30
G. R. Kirlosker, Esq.	30
Messrs. Merwanjee and Byramjee	30
T. J. Bennett, Esq	25
Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq	25
Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Esq.	25
Harichand Sadashivji, Esq	25
Jehangir E Kohiyar, Esq	20
Meherjibhoy Rustomjee Kharas, Esq	20
Dr J Accacio da Gama	20
S S Narielwala, Esq	20
Ardeshir Dossabhoy Munshee, Esq	15
Jamsetjee C Cama, Esq	15
Dr R N Khory	15
Dr A D Mody	11
C H Dady, Esq	10
Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy, Esq	10
D N Wadia, Esq	10
Varajrai Suntookram Desai, Esq	10
Jehangir J Cursetjee, Esq	10
Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Esq	5
B A Bhagwat, Esq	5
Narayen D Diwadker, Esq	5
M N Chandabhoy Esq	5
S N Chandabhoy, Esq	5
Ranchordlal Vulleebhai, Esq	1
Total	Rs. 17,127-8

The following additional sums have been promised, and will be acknowledged in detail when paid into the Bank:—

	Rs.
His Highness the Nawab of Joonagur	5,000
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.	2,500
Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.	1,001
Messrs. Shamjee Muljee and Co.	1,001
His Highness the Jam Sahib of Nawanagur	1,000
His Highness the Nawab of Cambay	1,000
Vajir Saheb of Junagar	1,000
Messrs. Damjee Hirjee and Co.	750
Messrs. Vurdman Poonsey and Sons	501
His Highness the Chief of Miraj, Senior	500
Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq.	500
Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	500
His Highness the Raja of Dhrangadra	500
His Highness the Thakore of Morvi	500
The Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.	300
P. M. Mehta, Esq.	300
Messrs. Umersey Nagey and Co.	251
K M Heeramanek, Esq.	250
S D Sassoon, Esq	250
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadwan	200
Shamrao N Laud, Esq	200
Abdulla Hajee Dawood, Esq	200
Messrs. Tricumjee Muljee and Co	200
Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Esq.	150
Messrs. Thackersy Muljee and Sons	150
His Highness the Nawab of Janjira	150
Budroodin Tyebjee, Esq	150
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq.	150
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Esq, CIE	125
Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co	125
Goculdas Madhavjee, Esq.	101
Bharmal Bhojraj, Esq.	101
The Hon'ble Mr A F Beaufort	100
H A Hormarjee, Esq.	100
Madhavdas Gokuldas Pasta, Esq	100
Premjee Kala, Esq.	100
Keshowjee Iswar, Esq.	100
Jadhowjee Camalsey, Esq.	100
Dr K N Bahadoorjee	100
R D Setna, Esq	100
His Highness the Nawab of Radhunpore	100
Prince Samatsingjee	100
Shivlal Motilal, Esq	100
Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Tulsidas Vurjdas	100
Lukhmidas Khimji and Damodher Lukmidas Khimji, Esq.	100
Muncherjee N Banajee, Esq.	75
Vurdman Jetsey, Esq	51
Ubjee Umersy, Esq	51
Dewjee Khetsy, Esq	51
Dewjee Veerjee, Esq.	51
Messrs. Khemjee Tejpal and Co	51
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq, CSI	50
Messrs Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw	50
Jalbhoy Ardesher Sett	50
Dorabjee J Tata, Esq	50
Messrs Damodhur and Dayabhai Tapidas	50
Vijbukandas Atmaram, Esq	50
D. S. Garud, Esq.	30
R S V J. Kirtikar, Esq.	30
Shamrao Vithal, Esq.	30
Maneksha Jehangirsha, Esq.	30
Dajee Abajee Khare, Esq.	30
Dr Furdonjee Byramjee Seervai	25
Khemjee Dalal, Esq	25
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban	25
Dhurumchand Jeewan, Esq.	25
Gokulbhoy Dowlatram, Esq.	25
Byramjee N Seervai, Esq.	25
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, CSI	25
Gokulbhai Mulchund, Esq.	25
Nathubhai Surchand, Esq.	25
Munsukbhai Bhagoobhoy, Esq.	25
Nauchand Veerchand, Esq.	25
Dustoor Dr. Jamaspji Minocherjee, MA, PHD, DCL	20
Dr Bhalchundra Krishna	20
Limjee N Banajee, Esq.	15
N R Ranina, Esq.	15
Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Esq	15
Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Vakeel	15
Kharsedjee Sorabjee Vacha Gandhi, Esq.	15
Dinshaw Muncherjee Panthaky, Esq.	15
Dr A P Cama	15
K R Cama, Esq.	15
Jaya Karadi Lingu, Esq.	15
P Byramjee, Esq	10
Gangaram B. Rele, Esq.	10
Narayan Daji Gupte, Esq.	10
S V Bhandarkar, Esq	10
E Moses, Esq	10
Hurmukh Soondur, Esq	10
Chunilall Sakurchund, Esq	10
Ibrahim Ahmedi, Esq	10
Dr Cowasjee Pestonjee	10
B S Shroff, Esq	10
D B Master, Esq	10
J J Cursedjee, Esq	10
H B Dantra, Esq	10
K N Kabrajee, Esq	5
Jamnadas Premji, Esq	5
S E Shellim, Esq	5
Total	Rs. 22,281
Grand Total	Rs. 39,408½

THAT part of the Report of the Commission on National Defence, writes the *Leeds Mercury* London correspondent, which recommends the abolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief, will be carried out without delay. The Duke of Cambridge is anxious to retire, and the Government recognise that it would not do to appoint as his succeseor a young and comparatively inexperienced man like the Duke of Connaught. The office will disappear altogether, and the administration of the Army will be vested in a chief of the staff, subject to the Minister of War.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund;—

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	5,766
Mrs Sorabjee F Patel	50
Mrs Sleigh	50
Mrs Shantaram Narayen	50
Mrs S N Bahadurjee	50
Soondrabai Sahib Gatgé of Kagal	50
Mrs Cullianjee Anundjee	45
Mrs Malabari	40
Mrs N M Khory of Mhow	40
Padmavatebai Sahib of Inchal Karanji	40
Messrs Jairam Hurry and Hurdoompl Balmookund	35
Mrs Abdool Hoosein Shirazee	30
Mrs Gunputrao Bhasker	30
Mrs J A Sett	30
A Kaisor, Esq	30
Mrs Scott	30
Mrs Montague Turner	30
An Admirer	25
A E A	25
The Misses Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy	25
Mrs Bhugwandas Nurrotumdass	25
Mrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim	25
Mrs Chooniram Jusraj	25
Mrs C M Cursetjee	25
Mrs Dharsee Veerji	25
Mrs Dinshaw J Paruck	25
Mrs Damodur Thakursee Moolji	25
Damodur Gocouldass, Esq	25
Mrs Dadabhoy Hormusji	25
Mrs Ellapa Balaram	25
Mrs Goolabrai Mungalchand	25
Mrs Girjapursad Desai of Bhownugur	25
Mrs Hormusjee E Allbless	25
Mrs Heeralall Ramgopal	25
Mrs Harkissondass Nurrotumdass	25
Mrs Hussonally	25
Mrs Huriprasad Desai of Bhownugur	25
Mrs Hajee Ally Bebani	25
Mrs Jumnadass Premjee	25
Mrs J Janni	25
Mrs Javerchund Goomanchund	25
Mrs Jugjeevundass Vurjeevundass	25
Jamsetjee Ardashir Wadia, Esq.	25
Javerilall Oomiashunker Yajnik, Esq.	25
Mrs Kumulsey Premjee	25
Mrs Lukhmidass Khimjee	25
Mrs Maneckjee E Allbless	25
Mrs E Moses	25
Mrs M C Murzban	25
Mrs J Maidment	25
Mrs M F Cama	25
Mrs Oomed Nahalchund	25
Mrs Pranjeevun Rajaram	25
Mrs Pranjeevun Culliandass	25
Mrs R N Khote	25
Mrs Raoji V J Sunkersett	25
Runchordass Narrotumdass, Esq.	25
Mrs S P Rozario	25
Mrs Sudasookh Vuchraj	25
Mrs S Solomon	25
Mrs S V Sukthankar	25
Mrs Shamrao Narayen Laud	25
Mrs Sonabai Khote	25
Miss S M Cursetji	25
Mrs A Sheevan	25
Mrs Tarachund Gunsamdass	25
Mrs Tribhowundass Vurjivandass	25
Messrs Tapidass Varjdass and Co	25
Mrs Tarachund Lukhminarayen	25
Mrs Tokurseedass Nundlall	25
Mrs Vundravundass Purshotumdass	25
Miss Wodehouse	25
Mrs Bomanjee E Cassinath	20
Mrs Breul	20
Mrs Charles Chambers	20
Mrs Candass Brijvullubhdass	20
Mrs Cooverjee Nowrojee Contractor	20
Mrs Darashaw Sorabjee	20
Mrs DeGa	20
Bai Dossibai Kotewall	20
Mrs Dhurumsee Soonderdass	20
Mrs F B Seervai	20
Furdoonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Esq.	20
Mrs Fitzmaurice	20
Mrs John Griffiths	20
Mrs H N Mody	20
Mrs Jehangir Dosabhai Framjee	20
Mrs Yorke Smith	100
Lady Tharia Topun	100
Mrs Khetseydass Harmookhrai	20
Mrs J C Lisboa	20
Mrs F Leao	20
Miss Malabari	20
Mrs M S Mehta	20
Miss Nowrojee M Parbej	20
Mrs Premjee Mooljee	20
Miss R Sorabjee Powwala	20
Mrs R Squires	20
Mrs H W Uloth	20
16th April, 1890. Total	Rs. 8,471

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet, are requested to do so without delay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—65 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee; 350 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 67 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 200 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat and 750 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1,132½ cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee; 615 cwts myrabollams,

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

At the end of question time, Mr. Balfour, in the Commons, on the 24th ult., rose to introduce a Bill to provide further facilities for the purchase of land in Ireland, for the improvement of the condition of the poorer and more congested districts, and for the constitution of a Land Department. He said he would not trespass upon the time of the House in arguing whether it was expedient to increase the number of occupying owners in Ireland. Twenty-one years ago, at the time of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the first practical effort was made to carry out this policy. It was continued by the Act of 1870; it formed part of the Land League programme of 1879—(Opposition cheers)—and it was aimed at by one of the clauses of the Act of 1881. He recollected seconding the resolution on the same subject moved by Lord George Hamilton in 1883. This was followed by Sir George Trevelyan's Bill in 1884. The first Ashbourne Act was passed in 1885, and the second Act in 1889. The House had therefore to face a policy sanctioned by Parliament during a period of over twenty years in favour of some measure of the kind he now proposed. He knew there were gentlemen on both sides of the House who viewed with disfavour the exclusion from rural social life of the landlord class, and he confessed to having great sympathy with their views, for the landlords were valuable socially, and they had contributed to the well-being of the other two classes engaged in the cultivation of the land—the labourers and the farming class. Difficult as was the problem of increasing the number of occupying owners in Ireland, it was far easier than it would have been in England or Scotland, because the price of land had always been lower in Ireland than in England or Scotland, and also because the Irish holding was almost certain to be relatively the better security, seeing that the property consisted not of the landlord's interest only, but also of the tenant's right. (Hear, hear.) They had to deal with a land system the most difficult and complicated in the world. In many cases there were in Ireland no fewer than five persons concerned in the ownership of land from the tenant to the head landlord, and a very large proportion of the estates were encumbered—some, he feared, hopelessly. (Hear, hear.) There were also to be contended with the difficulties arising in Ireland from the rights of turbary.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Addressing himself to an exposition of the proposals of the Government, Mr. Balfour began with a description of the body to whom it was proposed to entrust the administration of the scheme. There were, he said, in Ireland no fewer than five public bodies concerned in the valuation, sale, or in lending money on land—namely, the Landed Estates Court, the Commissioners under the Act of 1881, the Commissioners under the Act of 1885, the Commissioners of Valuation, and finally the Board of Works, who lent money on land and collected instalments. He proposed by this Bill to amalgamate these various departments into one department, called the Land Department. (Cheers.) To this department would be entrusted the administration of this Act, employing as its first members those who had so ably fulfilled their respective functions in the various departments to which they had hitherto belonged. The first question he had to ask in dealing with the problem he had to solve was whether the Land Purchase Bill ought to be compulsory or voluntary, and they had arrived at the conclusion that it ought to be voluntary. Compulsion should be used most sparingly in any way and for any purpose. (Irish cheers.) Nothing but necessity justified it. (Cheers and counter cheers.) In the second place, compulsion could not be one sided. They could not compel the landlord to sell without compelling the tenant to buy, and if the tenant were compelled to buy that might, at a later stage, be used as an excuse for refusing to pay the instalments. (Hear, hear.) Further, if there were a compulsory sale there would have to be a compulsory estimate of value which was not desirable.

HOW THE SCHEME WILL AFFECT THE BRITISH TAXPAYER.

The second question they put to themselves was whether, in carrying out the scheme, they ought or ought not to throw any risk on the British taxpayer. To that question they answered, "No." He could not take upon himself the responsibility of suggesting to the House to throw any risk on the British taxpayer. The third question they had to ask was whether British credit was to be used to borrow or not. He answered the question in the affirmative. (Ironical Irish cheers.) Unless that was done the landlord would neither have the assurance that he would be receiving for his land something better than waste-paper, nor would the tenant receive that immediate advantage which he had been accustomed to receive from land. Unless they gave the tenant an inducement to buy and the landlord an inducement to sell, each would refuse. The fourth question they had to consider was whether the congested districts were to be dealt with in this Bill. They answered that in the affirmative. They were to be dealt with. The congested districts formed the most difficult of the problems connected with Irish land and Irish society, and if the congested districts of the west of Ireland which had caused so much trouble and anxiety were ignored the Bill would fail in a vital point. The fifth question was, if the congested districts were to be dealt with, were they to be dealt with in the same way as the rest of Ireland? To that he answered "No." The congested districts had special difficulties and needs, and, though the Bill in its general outline was applicable to the whole of Ireland, including the congested districts, the general plan would require modification and addition before the Bill could be applied to the congested districts.

ADVANCES TO TENANTS.

The sixth question was whether they were going to advance to the tenant only a fixed proportion of the price of his holding. The Government had decided not to adopt a plan which was not embodied in the Ashbourne Act. They did not think it necessary to advance towards the purchase of any holding more than twenty years of rent; by which he meant rent from which there had been deducted the share of the local rates now paid by the landlords, but which after purchase must be paid by the tenant. As illustrative of the working of his proposed scheme, the right honourable gentleman instanced the case of a holding the gross rent of which was £107., and the net rent £100 per annum, the and on which one year's rent was due. By the Bill land-lord and tenant were encouraged to come together and bargain as to the price to be paid for the holding. If they failed to agree they might refer the question of price to the Land Department, who in fixing it must not take into account the question of the year's arrears, but must satisfy themselves of the *bona fides* of the transaction, that the security was adequate, and that not more than twenty years' purchase money was advanced. That done the Land Department might make a vesting order, and the tenant then became the owner of his holding, all the arrears and debts to the landlord being wiped out and the dead rents abolished, and no obligation resting upon him save to pay 4 per cent. tof the annuity for the first five years. However, the Bill would require him to pay 80 per cent. of his net rent. In the case alluded to that would mean the tenant paying £80 instead of £107, and £12 a year of this money would for five years go to establishing a tenants' insurance fund to meet periods of special distress. The Land Department might draw upon this insurance fund if the tenant fell into arrear through no fault of his own. The contributions of the country would be made the security for the advance; so that only counties and localities would be responsible for default.

A GUARANTEE FUND.

They proposed, Mr. Balfour continued, to establish a Guarantee Fund consisting of two portions, a cash portion and a contingent portion. The cash portion would consist of a contribution of £4,000. a year, which Ireland has never yet got, but which she had a right to as a set-off against the advantage which England and Scotland recently derived from the handing over to those countries of the licensing duty; in the second place of the probate duty grant, estimated at £200,000, a year; in the third place of ¼ per cent. on the annuity payable by the tenant. The tenant was expected to pay 4 per cent.; 2½ per cent. to go to interest, £1 to go to the Sinking Fund, leaving 5s. or ¼ per cent., which was called a Local Percentage Fund. The contingent portion of the fund consisted of the Government contribution to poor law, education, and other similar purposes.

ADVANCES TO THE AMOUNT OF £33,000,000.

The total advances authorised in the Bill did not exceed the capitulated value, and these two portions of the Guarantee Fund, taken together, as far as could be learned, amounted to about £33,000,000. In addition to that security there was the landlords' fith, the tenants' insurance, and the £200,000 of accumulated reserve. They proposed to form this accumulate reserve by allowing £40,000 which was new to accumulate until it reached a sum of £200,000. That would remain in the hands of the Treasury, the £40,000, accruing yearly after that to be paid and allocated in precisely the same fashion as the £200,000, of probate duty grant. The £200,000 of reserve fund it was proposed to use for the sake of the community in precisely the same way as the tenants' insurance fund was used for the individual. It was to meet cases of exceptional distress. The contingent security was that portion of the poor law and education grants given to local purposes, and in the event of their being any danger of its being touched, and certain local purposes thereby being interfered with, it would be the duty of the grand jury to levy an equivalent compulsory rate upon the locality.

THE GUARANTEE TO THE TAXPAYERS.

The experience of twenty years showed that less than 2 per cent. of the annual instalments due in Ireland remained unpaid. Under the new scheme as much as 6 per cent. would have to remain unpaid before any security would be touched, except the ½ per cent. given to localities in this Bill. (Cheers.) Assuming, for the sake of argument, that at the expiry of eleven years the entire £30,000,000 had been advanced, and that in one year—although the hypothesis was an impossible one, not one single sixpence of the annuity was paid, there would be £1,200,000 to be provided for. Assuming, also, that the Insurance Fund was full, there would be at the disposal of the Exchequer to meet this:—£200,000 reserve fund, the £200,000 annual probate grant, the £40,000 of Exchequer contributions, and £1,118,000 of tenants' insurance, with £75,000 of ¼ per cent. Local Percentage Fund, or altogether, £1,633,000 to meet the deficit of £1,200,000. It must be further assumed that the tenants who were holding, some of them at least at 34 per cent. less than the fair annual rent, were prepared to surrender those holdings and the portion of the loan which they had repaid. It would also have to be assumed that no new purchasing occupiers would be ready to come forward to occupy the farms from which those men had been cleared out. It was, in his opinion, impossible, unless there were repetition of the calamity of 1845 and 1846, that the second portion of of the guarantee could be touched. He explained that a clause had been introduced in the Bill which he hoped would have the effect of causing the localities to which the ¼ per cent. was allocated to employ it in the first instance in the erection of labourers' cottages. The Bill proposed further that the £33,000,000 to be advanced under it, and the £10,000,000 advanced under the Ashbourne Act, should, upon being reported to the Exchequer, be readvanced, so as to establish a perpetual fund from which future purchases by tenants could be made.

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

The Bill also dealt with congested districts. He did not see why it should not be useful in the congested districts as elsewhere. Modifications, however, would have to be made in the Bill to secure this, and it was proposed to meet two difficulties which were suggested in this way. In the first place a congested area would be marked out of a county, and where the congested area exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole county it would be constituted into a separate county for the purpose of the Act. In the second place the Government would withdraw education from the contingent fund, and they would substitute a grant of one million and a half sterling from the church surplus. The Land Department would have this matter under its control, but it was proposed to establish in congested districts a board, consisting of the Chief Secretary for the time being, a member of the Land Departmet, and, for fishery purposes a member of the Fishery Board. These would be official members; but four or five other persons would be asked to serve. Mr. Balfour codcluded by describing the duties of this board and some minor details of the Bill. His scheme, he stated, was without any conceivable risks to the taxpayer of this country.

RULES FOR MILITARY UMPIRES.

CAPTAIN G. S. W. GHERSON, R.A., has published in the "Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution," a translation of Rules for Umpires at Peace Manœuvres, extracted from the German Field Service Regulations, military officers in India may well study the following points:—

The umpire-in-chief receives orders, and imparts necessary information to umpires, allotting to each a *rayon* or area for his supervision. Special umpires may, however, be appointed to individual bodies, such as advance guards, &c. Cavalry acting independently is also preferably accompanied by a special umpire. Umpires should endeavour to "see ahead" of the measures taken, so as to be on the spot when a deployment is made by keepng himself through his assistants personally au courant with all that progresses on both sides, the umpire will be able by prompt communication of decisions to avoid creating situations impossible in war, such as columns standing in the open under effective fire, flank marches made in the open, and so on. Umpires alone may give decisions, not their assistants. "Should several umpires meet, then, the senior in rank gives the decision, which once made, can only be altered by the umpire-in-chief." Decisions made during "actual fighting," specify whether troops are to advance further and whether and in what direction they are to retire, or how long they are to remain "unfit to fight." Similarly decisions referring to artillery must specify whether the guns are able to move, and, if not, for how long they are to be deprived of mobility. "In order not to influence their '*morale*,' troops are only in very exceptional cases to be adjudged to be unfit to fight for the whole of the remainder of the day." "Shelter trenches and gun epaulements or other cover, the construction of which is not prohibited from a peace point of view, are only to be taken into consideration when they have been actually thrown up in accordance with regulations." The adoption of "marking" (i.e. by placards such as "This bridge is destroyed") is consequently only permissible when "from peace considerations," or to avoid injury to crops, the indicated operations cannot be actually undertaken. Infantry fire is influenced by such considerations as "the distance of the enemy, the nature of the object aimed at, the duration and intensity of the fire, the fire discipline, and any surprise or disturbing element caused by the enemy to the troops that are engaged." Rules are quoted as to the proximity and amount of fire necessary to incapacitate troops of the various arms—artillery, for example, when within 875 yards of infantry fire cannot come into action except in specially favourable circumstances. It is not to be prevented from accompanying the final attack of the advancing infantry, but its propable losses must be considered. From 219 to 328 yards (200 to 300 meters) it "cannot unlimber at all." Should hostile cavalry succeed in attacking their opponents while deploying, it can be adjudged victorious when inferior in strength; otherwise great superority in numbers will not be effective should the leader fail to employ such superior numbers at the right time. "Capturing individual men, taking away led horses and such like measures in order to represent a success are inadmissible." When decisions are given all main laid down principles must only be observed in the light of general aids, as even in manœuvres numerous circumstances are in co-operation which cannot be shaped into definite rules beforehand. By an admirable contrivance the umpire engaged with German troops is enable to see at a glance, without interrogating the commander on what object artillery fire is directed, "each battery carries a cloth-covered frame about 28 in. square, which is red on one side and white on the other." When firing at cavalry the frame is raised with the white side towards the enemy.

When firing at infantry the red side is facing the front. When firing at artillery the frame is not raised. There are other points of interest in the extracts from which the above has been culled; space does not admit of their reproduction. A reprint of the whole (some 6 pp. 8vo) would be of great use to umpires engaged in English manœuvres, as there are many valuable suggestions not at variance with our umpire regulations.

FROM time immemorial according to caricaturists, song-writers, and comic papers, observes the *Telegraph*, metropolitan policemen have occupied a high place in the estimation of the fair sex—when they are off duty. No familiarities are permitted on the beat. What, therefore, was the surprise of Constable 193 C when—in the middle of Piccadilly-circus, too—a lady clasped him round the neck, called him "My dear Bobby," and endeavoured to imprint a burning kiss upon his cheek! Police-constable 193 C is probably a domestic man, and undoubtedly he has a character to maintain, so he repulsed the dame and ordered her to go home. But she didn't, to tell the truth she couldn't. The constable, therefore, locked her up, in order to restrain the exuberance of her affections within as narrow limits as possible. Next morning, when Maude Farnham, the lady in question, duly appeared before the magistrate at Marlborough-street, she unchivalrously confessed that she "didn't remember anything about it," thereby removing every particle of romance from the episode. For her ineffectual osculatory attempt she was fined half-a-sovereign, by which sum the sacredness of a policeman (on duty) from affectionate overtures in all future time is established.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches, are reported to be as follows:—On the last day of March 1888, Rs. 13,88,37,000; March 1889, Rs. 13,30,51,000; March 1890, Rs. 14,66,95,000.

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SPORTING NOTES.

FROM Lincoln's sunny skies to the rain and slush and mist of Liverpool was not a welcome change to racing men, and after the chapter of accidents afforded by the cross-country work done, backers off favourites for the "National" must have felt "weary and ill at ease," as spills and croppers were abundant, as was evidenced when out of horses seen under silk in the two chasing events only four kept on their legs. The course was, even on the flat, fetlock deep in some parts, and it may well be imagined rather than described what state the steeplechase course was in. The same ill luck that has haunted backers of first favourites clung to them throughout the day, when only two out of seven first caught the judge's eye. The folly of attempting to keep half-hour time on the programme was illustrated after the second race, when the delays began; and when the last event was started the flag fell fully half an hour past the time on the card. Despite the bad weather, however, the attendance was for the first day both a large and representative one.

The Union Jack Stakes brought out a field of eight starters, and those who had not forgotten Touchwood's defeat of Loup at Newmarket last October, made Touchwood a good favourite. They were out of their bearings, however, as the winner cropped up in Orwell, who carried 9st. home, rather easily from Marchesi and Edgardo. Orwell's record last season was rather a a curious one, as after running Signorina to a neck at Sandown Park and defeating Loup, Marchesi, and five others at the Newmarket First October Meeting, the rest of his performances were very poor. He is, perhaps, better than was anticipated, and may show himself to have been under-estimated, while in all probability it will be found that Touchwood, Fullerton's brother, has been overrated.

Since Toscano made his first inglorious display over hurdles at Kempton he had been tried again, and so satisfactorily that next to Benburb at 2's he started a 3 to 1 order for Liverpool Hurdle Race. Benburb's penalty proved more than he could cope with, and Toscano, who appeared to revel in the soft ground, won very easily at the finish from Trundle Hill and Benburb.

Macuncas, on his Lincoln running, was of course made favourite for the Molyneux Stakes, but rumour spoke highly of Sir Frederick Roberts, a son of Wisdom and Candahar, who cost Colonel North 2,300 guineas. It was rumoured that he was not far behind his stable companion, the Brocklesby winner, Simonian, in point of merit, but he ran very green, and Macuncas by an easy victory confirmed the excellence of Simonian's win at Lincoln.

In the Tpnth Liverpool Hunt Steeplechase Sir Benedict refused, and the favourite, Bloodstone, and Mazzard fell, the latter having made most of the running, and Hoheit won in ridiculously easy fashion from Doneraile.

Shillelagh defeated a good favourite in Wise Man, in the Prince of Wales's Plate, in which race Ixia split the pair. There was some general tumbling in the last race of the day, the Hoylake Hunt Steeplechase. St. Galmier, who started an odds-on chance, The Sinner, and Hymen, all came to grief, Mr. Lambton, who rode the first-named, breaking his collar-bone.

A Sportsman's Club is in formation at Dartmoor. Its objects are to encourage the preservation of all kinds of game on the forest and adjoining commons; to compensate the farmers for losses caused by foxes, and damage done by hunters to crops and fences; to raise a fund to recompense the workers on the moor for relinquishing the destruction of game as now carried on in unsportsmanlike manner, and to provide legitimate sport for all on the moor; to curb attempts to monopolise shooting over farm and enclosed ground, and to restrain the shooting of hares; and to assist, by petition and other ways, the passing of a Bill to establish a close time for hares, and to forward all schemes favourable to the above views. The wide range of Dartmoor affords one of the finest sporting grounds in the British Isles, but owing to a lack of organisation and of a due recognition of the demands of others, the game so necessary for sport has been wanting.

As is generally known, L'Abbesse de Jouarre is disqualified for the Lincoln Handicap. It is now said that Lord Randolph Churchill has an idea of suing Messrs. Weatherby for damages, he alleging that it was through their default that the animal was not properly nominated. The certificate was duly signed by Lord Randolph, and was forwarded to Lord Dunraven for his signature to confirm, and it is in that manner that the delay took place which resulted in the document being received when it was too late. It is not likely, however, says Mr. Corlett, that there will be any action in the matter, notwithstanding the great legal opinion on the point that Lord Randolph has received.

In talking about this season's two-year-old, "Rapier" says Dorothy Vernon is not heavily entered, but is remarkable for the happy name Prince Soltykoff has given her. She is a daughter of Mash and Flitaway, and the point is that Dorothy Vernon, heiress of a great house, flitted away with her lover from a masked ball and founded one of the historical families of England.

"At Hurst Park I was speaking to a front-rank jockey of former years about Bellona," says Mr. John Walton, "and he declared his belief that she never had been so well in her life before as she is at the present moment, and that the change for the better visible in her within the last few weeks is simply marvellous. A better judge of steeplechasing than this gentleman does not exist in England, and he thinks the Grand National is a good thing for Bellona." I fancy the name of that good judge must be R. I. Anson.

Sweetbriar fairly divides the opinion of the Newmarket critics, her friends and foes being equally positive. In spite of the opposing band, however, she has for a time at least outlived all market dislike; and John Dawson considers that she represents Wise Man at many pounds less than the handicap estimate of the pair.

Danbydale must be dubbed an unmitigated rogue, for nothing that Tommy Loates could do would induce the brute to move. Tom declared, after the race, that Lord Rodney's horse "ran with no confidence" after 200 yards had been galloped, and that finally the big horse declined to extend himself at all.

Mr. W. J. Ford must be congratulated on his handicap. The wagering which the race evoked this year was comparatively tame, but if it lacked the magnitude of former years it was also void of the objectionable features of the old-fasioned system. Market, rigging, as questionable betting finance used to be termed, has been pleasantly conspicuous by its absence, and the small punter has not in a general way been disturbed by any startling onslaughts against some leading favorite.

A club is to be formed in connection with the Warwick race meeting. The stands and other accommodation will be improved, and the course, with the addition of a new five furlongs, will leave little to be desired. The club is to be composed of residents in Warwickshire and neighboring counties, and other racing men of position; and it is expected that the list of original members will very shortly be closed. The hon. secretary is Mr. R Prichard, Tedenham, Moreten-in-the-Marsh.

Mr. John Corlett, says St. Serf, who has been backed for so much money for the Derby of late, has grown into a huge horse, and he will be close on 17 hands when he is stripped next June.

About six weeks ago Jem Burchell and W. Husband boxed at the Pelican Club 12 rounds for a purse of £100. On that occasion the judges disagreed, and the referee awarded the purse to Husband. This led to much dissatisfaction, and another purse of £100 was subscribed for a 20-round contest. The second bout came off a few nights ago, when Burchell was declared the winner. He fought at much disadvantage, having dislocated his right wrist in the sixth round. Very little science was displayed on either side.

Racing is gradually drifting away from second-rate towns, and few would weep if it left them altogether, thinks Captain Cox Turfites have reasons for prejudice against such places as Lincoln, Northampton, Chester, Kelso, Ayr, York, Doncaster, and the Midland towns, where they are fleeced at every turn, and where, furthermore, the equivalent of sport offered is often inadequate to a degree.

A curious story is told about a master of foxhounds in the North of England. He had been repeatedly irritated by the references of a Jewish visitor to the way they did things in his own "country," and the grand sport that was always seen "in his country." At last the M. F. H. could stand it no longer, and in words of scorn replied, "Your country! Your country! If you were hunting in your own country you'd be mounted on an old jackass, hunting jackals round Jerusalem!"

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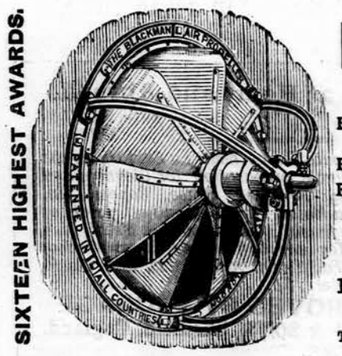

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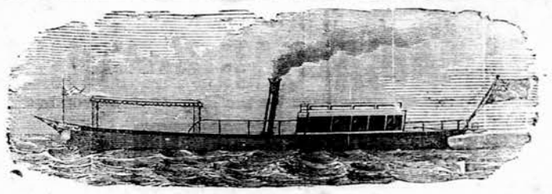

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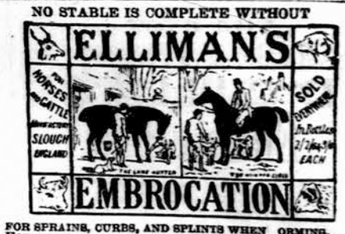

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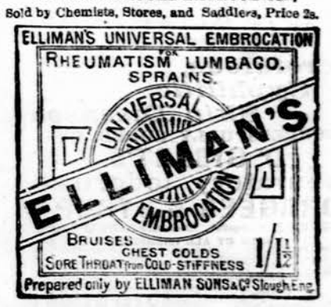

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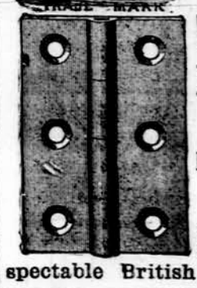

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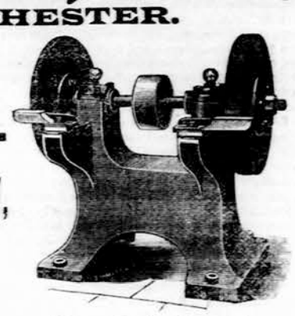
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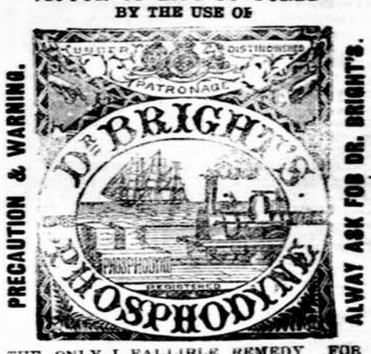

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